# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# IRST EDITION.

## CONGRESS.

### Blaine Re-elected Speaker of the House.

### ondments Proposed to the Constitution.

### ecting the President by the People.

### ill to Fix the Salaries of Members at $5,000.

### utherners Taking the "Modified" Oath.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1873.

SENATE.

he Senate was called to order at noon by President Wilson.

Credentials of a Kansas Senator.

r. INGALLS presented the credentials of Robinzier, appointed by the Governor of Kanto fill the vacancy caused by the resigna- of Caldwell. The credentials were read the oath of office administered.

The Hour of Meeting.

was ordered that the Senate meet daily at o'clock M. till otherwise ordered.

, that the Secretary of the Senate notify House that a quorum of the Senate had as- , and that that body was ready to pro- to the transaction of business. Messrs. bby and Thurman were appointed a com- to join a similar committee on the part the House to wait on the President, and ly him that a quorum of each House had as- bled.

Resignation of Senator Casserly.

r. SARGENT read a telegram from his ngua, Mr. Casserly, announcing his resigna-

Bills Introduced.

he following bills were introduced by unan- consent and ordered to lie on the table and referred to a committee hereafter:

By Mr. SUMNER—A bill supplementary to the to protect all citizens of the United States in ir civil rights. Mr. Sumner said he hoped Senate at an early day would be ready to end to the consideration of that well known without referring it to a committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped that no other bill olving private rights would be sent to a com- tee also.

By Mr. SUMNER—Joint resolution proposing an endment to the Constitution of the United es so as to provide for the election of the sident of the United States by a direct vote the people and abolishing the office of Vice sident.

Also, a joint resolution proposing an amend- nt to the Constitution of the United States, so to extend the Presidential term to six years making the occupant ineligible for re-elec- n.

By Mr. SUMNER—A bill to authorize the issue compound interest notes as a substitute for al tenders.

Also, a bill to protect persons against invei- g from abroad or kidnapping, forcible ortation, or involuntary servitude.

Mr. SUMNER said he introduced this bill to r a class of cases which had occurred since last session of Congress. He referred to 00 Italian children now held in servitude in country, having been kidnapped from ood.

Also, by Mr. SUMNER—A bill to provide for adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

By Mr. CONKLING—A bill relating to certain ms appropriated for members of Congress.

By Mr. EDMUNDS (Vermont)—A bill creating mmission to adjust the compensation for pensations by rebels cruisers awarded by the s tribunal.

By Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa)—A bill changing the e for holding the Circuit and District rt in Iowa.

By Mr. WRIGHT—A bill to repeal the act of ch 3, 1873, increasing the salaries of certain ms therein named.

By Mr. LOGAN—to repeal the act entitled "An to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy ughout the United States." Also, a bill to ablish a branch Mint at Chicago.

By Mr. MORTON—A bill repealing the sections the bankrupt act of 1867 as provided for in- tary bankruptcy.

By Mr. FERRY—A bill to revise the customs ws of the United States.

By Mr. WINDOM—A joint resolution propos- g an amendment to the Constitution of the ited States, providing for the election of ited States Senators by the people.

By Mr. MORRILL (Vermont)—A resolution in- ructing the Finance Committee to inquire into e expediency of reporting a bill providing for e banking and the resumption of specie pay- ent, to take effect on January 1st, 1875.

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—A resolution instruct- g the Finance Committee to consider and re- ort remedies for the present financial derange- ent.

Resignation of the Chaplain.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the signation of Dr. Newman, Chaplain.

Donations to Soldiers.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill in relation donations, providing that all volunteers under e President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, ually mustered into the service of the United tates before August 6th, 1861, and accepted by the War Department under said proclamation, all be paid the full bounty of one hundred ollars promised in said proclamation.

The Back-Pay Bill.

Mr. Conkling's bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress provides hat all moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress in ex- ess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law t the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the mem- ers of said Congress respectively, or which ought to be returned in any form to the United tates, are hereby covered into the Treasury of he United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill fixing the salary of Senators and Representatives and Delegates to Congress at $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all existing provisions of law for their compensation, except actual individual travel- ing expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, and $200 per annum for postage, stationery and news- papers. It authorizes the disbursing officers of the Senate and House to retain one-third each of the monthly compensation of Senators, members and delegates of the present Congress, as will amount by the 4th of March, 1875, to an excess above the rate of $5,000, which has been heretofore paid under the act of March 3d, 1873, the same to be retained to the Treasurer of the United States.

Distributing the Geneva Award.

The bill introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS to pro- vide for the distribution of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal of ar- bitration in the same bill which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last January.

A Dispatch from Madrid.

Mr. SUMNER said he had a cable dispatch from Madrid, which he found on his table upon ar- riving in Washington. It had been prepared by several members of the Spanish Cortes, and was addressed to Senators Sumner and Cameron. He asked unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. SHERMAN objected. He thought it an unwise course to read a dispatch from foreign Governments before we had received informa- tion from our own on the same subject.

Mr. SUMNER thought his friend (Sherman) would not object if he knew the contents.

Mr. CONKLING—Well, we can restrain our curiosity till we get the President's message.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour. At the expiration of that time the Senate re-assem- bled, when

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that they should not get the President's message to-day, on account of the time to be consumed in swearing in the members and organizing the House. He therefore moved that the Senate ad- journ until 12 o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted.

HOUSE.

Calling the Roll.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. McPherson, Clerk, who called the roll of mem- bers by States. The galleries were crowded, and most of the seats in the hall were occupied. When Louisiana was reached the Clerk stated that there were but two unchallenged certifi- cates received from that State, those of Messrs. Darrall and Morey, from the Third and Fifth districts. As to the other three districts and members for the State at large, there had been two conflicting sets of papers received, both issuing from competent authority, one set signed by Governor Warmoth and the other by Acting Governor Pinchback. The Clerk had, there- fore, declined to enroll any of them.

As to the Ninth district of Indiana, the papers returned by the Governor could not be accept- ed by the Clerk, as they were not in accordance with the law, therefore there was no person en- rolled for that district.

The four seats from Arkansas there had been but two certificates presented, those of Snyder and Hynes.

In regard to the State of West Virginia, there was a peculiar complication arising from the uncertainty as to the proper time for holding the election. There had been two elections held on two different days, and different persons elected from two districts. In the other district the same person had been elected on both occasions, and therefore the Clerk had enrolled that per- son (Hereford), but had not enrolled any of the others.

The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members, of the 292 entitled to seats, an- swered to their names.

Election for Speaker.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. MAYNARD nominated James G. Blaine.

Mr. NIBLACK nominated Fernando Wood.

Mr. HOLCOMB nominated S. S. Cox, who said he was not a candidate for the position.

Tellers having been appointed by the Clerk, vote was taken, with the following result: Blaine, 130; Fernando Wood, 77; S. S. Cox, 2; Cuyler, of Pennsylvania, 1; Alex. H. Stephens, 1. Blaine was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

Messrs. MAYNARD and WOOD conducted Blaine to the Chair.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, made a short address, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The vote this moment announced by the Clerk is such an expression of your confidence as calls for my sincerest thanks. To be chosen Speaker of the American House of Representatives is always an honorable distinction; to be chosen a third time enhances the honor more than threefold; to be chosen by the largest body that ever assembled in the Capitol imposes a burden of responsibility which only your in- dulgent kindness could embolden me to assume. The first occupant of this chair presided over a House of sixty-five members, representing a pop- ulation far below the present aggregate of the State of New York. At that time in the whole United States there were not fifty thousand civilized inhabitants to be found one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. To-day, gentlemen, a large majority of you come from beyond that limit, and represent districts then peopled only by the Indian and adventurous frontiersmen. The National Government is not yet as old as many of its citizens, but in this brief span of time, less than one lengthened life, it has, under God's good providence, extended its power until a continent is the field of its em- pire and attests the majesty of its law. With the growth of new States, and resulting changes in the centres of population, new interests are developed, a rival to the old, but by no means hostile; diverse, but not antagonistic. Nay, rather are all these interests in harmony, and the true science of just government is to give to each its full and fair play, oppressing none by undue exaction, and favoring none by undue privilege. It is this great lesson which our daily experience is teaching us, binding us together more closely, making our mutual dependence more manifest, and causing us to feel, whether we live in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, that we have indeed but one country, one con- stitution, one destiny."

Mr. DAWES, Democratic member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who thereupon proceeded to swear in the members.

Ready for Work.

A message was sent to notify the Senate that the House was duly organized and ready to pro- ceed to business. A committee was appointed, in connection with a like committee in the Sen- ate, to inform the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communica- tion he might desire to make.

Southerners Taking the Modified Oath.

About fifty members from the Southern States, who could not take the oath of office which is known as "the iron clad," took the modified oath. Prominent among them was Stephens, of Georgia.

Elective Officers.

The next business in order being the election of Clerk,

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution covering all the elective officers of the House, and nam- ing the following: For Clerk, Edward McPher- son; for Sergeant-at-Arms, N. G. Ordway; Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton; Postmaster, H. J. Sherwood, of Michigan; and Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to amend by inserting, instead of the foregoing, the following names: Gen. C. Wedderburn, Peter Rupp, Charles W. Cowan, A. K. Starling, and Rev. S. H. Mahon. The amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted, and the officers sworn in.

Delegates from the Territories Sworn In.

The delegates from the territories were then called and sworn in, with the exception of Geo. Q Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom

Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution reciting that Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his obliga- tions as a delegate, and has been and continues to be guilty of practices in viola- tion of the defiance of laws, and referring to the Committee on Elections the question of Can- non's right to a seat.

Mr. COX opposed the resolution as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a *prima facie* case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that the delegate be sworn in.

The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Messrs. BUTLER, G. F. HOAR, FOSTER and MAYNARD, and then, on motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the resolution was laid on the table and the oath of office administered to Mr. Cannon.

Drawing for Seats.

The House then proceeded to the drawing of seats.

Contested Seat.

The certificate for the Ninth Indiana District, Shanks and Neff being the opposing claimants, was referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report at an early day.

The certificate is an alternative one, depend- ing on the technicality as to forty-seven votes which were cast for Shanks, but which were excluded for informality.

The Increase of Salary Law.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, gave notice that he would, to-morrow, introduce and press to an early passage a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

Petition for Pensions

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition for a pension to all soldiers of the war of 1812.

The Louisiana Representatives.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered a resolution to admit to their seats Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon and Pinchbeck, of Louisiana.

Without action, the House adjourned.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1873.

Bold Robbery on a Vessel.

Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig Mattano, lying off the Battery, at 2 A. M. yes- terday, and obtained complete possession of the vessel, after which they robbed the Captain's wife of her jewelry, and also took some money that was concealed in the cabin. Captain Con- nalais, the commander, resisted, and was shot and seriously injured. The mate was bound and gagged, and one of the men held the Stew- ard while the others secured the jewels and money. One of the thieves has been arrested.

Dr. Cummins to be Tried.

Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of Ken- tucky, has issued a paper announcing that Dr. Cummins will be tried for violation of section 1, canon 9, title 2, and saying any Episcopal act of his, pending this trial, will be null and void. All members of the Church are enjoined to give no countenance to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

Tweed not Dying.

The statement that Tweed is dying is incor- rect. He has been appointed hospital orderly at the penitentiary, and assumed his duties this evening.

## POLITICAL.

The Vacant California Senatorship

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 1.—Every effort will probably be made by the railroad mo- nopolists of Sacramento to stave off the organ- ization of the Legislature. Booth is steadily gaining ground. The personal friends of Casserly say they will now support Booth.

Ex Governor Haight publishes a letter declin- ing the candidacy for the United States Senator- ship. The Senate met at noon to-day, and ad- journed till to-morrow. The Assembly also met and adjourned without a day specified. The declination of Gov. Haight will oblige the Demo crats to turn to the next available candidate. Whom they will select is unknown.

### Desperate Fight Between Texan Desperadoes and Circus Men.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—The Kansas City *Journal* of yesterday has a private letter from Crockett, stating that a party of Texan desperadoes attempted to break up the performance of John Robinson's circus at Jacksonville on the 23d of November, but were prevented and order restored. About five o'clock in the evening, however, as the circus men were loading their animals, wagons, &c., on the cars, preparatory to leaving the town, a large number of roughs attacked the men with knives and pistols. A general and desperate fight ensued, in which three Texans were killed and seven wounded, and six circus men wounded. Robert Stickney had a knee dis- located, and it is feared he will never be able to ride again. Allen Rose, an other performer, was shot through the hand. Charles Robinson was knocked down with a club through the canvass and was shot through his legs. One hostler was shot through the breast, and another was stabbed in the back. As the train was leaving the town it was fired on. One man was slightly wounded. Threats were made by the Texans that they would go to Crockett again and attack the circus, and Robinson had to send to Houston for ammuni- tion.

### The Louisville Board of Trade Closed.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—The Louisville Board of Trade closed its doors to-day, having no funds to meet the expenses. The President ordered dispatches to be discontinued, after trying several days to get a quorum of the directors to meet the financial situation. An effort will be made on Tuesday to revieve the organization, but little interest is manifested as yet.

## SALEM, OHIO.

### Fire in Salem—Several Buildings Burnt—Partially Covered by Insurance.

(*Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

SALEM, November 29, 1873.

A destructive fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in the dry goods store of L. B. Lockard, on Main street. It extended to the shoe store of Andrew Gally, and the furniture store of J. Ash. The dry goods store was a to- tal loss, and the others were greatly damaged. A hall occupied by the Knights of Pythias in the upper story was totally destroyed. The loss was about $25,000, about one-half of which was insured. A confectionery and bakery was partially burned. The Columbiana Mutual, Ashland Mutual, and Phœnix companies, will lose much by the fire.

It is supposed that a party of burglars effected an entrance to the dry goods store, after too successfully securing a lot of goods, set fire to the store to allay suspicion, and then escaped with their booty. H.

# SECOND EDITION.

## Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Attorney General Williams Nominated for Chief Justice.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

### Ex-Rebels Ready for War with Spain.

### A PARALLEL TO THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1872.

Attorney General Williams Nominated for Chief Justice.

There is high authority for the statement that Attorney General Williams has been nominated Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His name will probably be sent to the Senate to-mor- row.

The Spaniards Tired of Minister Sickles.

It is correctly reported in Congressional circles that the Spaniards have come to the conclusion that the season has so far advanced that Sickles has ceased to be of any use.

Revenue Marine Report.

The report of the Chief of the Revenue Ma- rine of the United States, Mr. Sumner J. Kim- ball, has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. It embraces not only the op- erations of the Revenue Marine Service for the last year, but the report of operations in the Life saving Service, of which Mr. Kimball is also Chief. The Revenue Marine Service now con- sists of 28 steamers and 8 sailing vessels, distrib- uted along the sea and lake coasts of the United States, with general instructions to cruise for the protection of the revenue and assistance of ves- sels in distress. These vessels carry 62 guns, and are manned by 196 officers and 860 men.

The number of vessels assisted in distress during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was 210; number of lives saved, 109; vessels board- ed and examined, 30,543; seized or reported for violation of law, 185,669. In addition to regu- lar service, valuable special services have been rendered in various ways, as shown by reports compiled by commanding officers. These ser- vices were such as the crew of the Active going ashore and as listing to extinguish the fire in the village of Tisbury, Mass. The Bronz, finding a vessel on fire at the docks, ran into Port Morris, near Hell Gate, threw an anchor and towed her to the steamer, thus saving the docks and adjacent property, and probably the town from destruction. The Dob- bin took the first engine and engine company ar- riving at the Belfast fire. She was lying at Cas- tine, and a favorable wind carried her speedily across the bay. The revenue cutters have also assisted the life saving service, light-house establishment, scientific soundings and investi- gations, army and navy movements, searching for lost vessels, &c. The Woodbury crew ren- dered efficient service at the Boston fire.

The service is reorganizing under a plan rec- ommended by a Commission in 1870, and will be completed as soon as vessels now building are finished. This plan reduces the tonnage of the fleet, but gives better adapted, more ef- fient, and less expensive vessels to maintain.

The running expenses of the service for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $436,308, being from $200,000 to $300,000 less than was annually required under the old system, while the services performed, very largely exceed those of any former year. During the year two iron and one wooden steamers have been added to the service. These are the George S. Bout- well, iron trim screw propeller steamer, 250 tons, for duty at Savannah and vicinity; the Oliver Walcott, wooden propeller 250 tons for duty at Puget Sound and neighborhood; the Manhattan, iron propellor, 147 tons, for duty in New York harbor and bay—a harbor boarding boat. Three wooden propellers are now build- ing, two at the Atlantic Works, Boston, and one at Portland Machine Works. Their tonnage will average 250 tons each. Two schooners, the Racer and Petrel, and the steamer Wyoda, have been sold and replaced by the new vessels.

Two examinations have been made during the year for new officers and promotions. The usual seniority qualification has been ignored, and excellence, not only to intelligence, but in the use of the tools and instruments of their pro- fessions, were the sole qualifications for promo- tions. The engineers were taken to the shops for practical examination, and seniority gave no preference over merit.

An appropriation of $125,000 is asked for an additional steamer for the Columbia river neigh- borhood. With this the reconstruction of the fleet will be complete, and it will, Mr. Kimball believes, be capable of meeting all demands, allowing for the increased commerce, that will occur for several years.

Mr. Kimball recommends a retired list in the revenue marine similar to that in the navy, be- cause he is seriously embarrassed in view of the limited number of officers allowed by law, in the effort to properly officer the fleet. The nature of the service always keeps four or five captains, and as many lieutenants, on special duty, and about five per cent. of the entire list of officers are men who have become disabled in war, or through the devotion of the best part of their lives to the U. S. service. He says in his report that the alternative is absolute, either to estab- lish such a list, or dismiss from the service the disabled men referred to,—because he must have a full list of officers capable of active duty. He also recommends that the navy pension laws be extended to the revenue marine, because the revenue marine cruises all winter on a dangerous coast to assist vessels in distress,—in fact has the hard work to do in time of peace, and is subject by law to the same duties as the navy in time of war.

The Life-Saving Service.

This service as at present constituted com- prises 81 stations, located upon the coasts of Cape Cod, Rhode Island, Long Island and New Jersey. The number of wrecks that occurred upon the coasts where stations were in opera- tion, as shown by the wreck reports of the keep- ers of the stations, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coast of Cape Cod | 5 |
| Coast of Rhode Island and Long Island | 10 |
| Coast of New Jersey | 13 |
| Total | 32 |
| Number of lives imperilled | 235 |
| Number of lives saved | 234 |
| Number of lives lost—man feeble and un- able to help himself | 1 |
| Number of shipwrecked sheltered at station houses | 33 |
| Number of days shelter afforded | 77 |
| The value of property imperilled | $832 23 |
| The value of property lost | 226 029 |

The cost of maintaining service during the fiscal year, exclusive of constructing new sta- tions, was $87,895.83. Contracts have been made for the construction of twenty- one new stations at the following points: On Coast of Maine—West Quaddy Head (near Car- rying Point Cove), Cross Island, Brouney's Is- land, White Head Island (Penobscot Bay), the Pool (near Saco Bay), New Hamp- shire—Rye Beach, Massachusetts—Plum Is- land, Davis' Neck, Gurnett Point, Mano- met, Turfside (south side of Nantucket), Virginia—Cape Henry, North Carolina—Dan Neck Mills, False Cape, Jones' Hill, Caffrey's Inlet, Kitty Hawk's Beach, Nag's Head, Body Island, Chicamocomite, Kruneput, (near Cape Hatteras Light). Arrangements are also in course of completion for two others, one at Block Island, and the other on the Virginia or North Carolina coast. A boat house and life boat will be placed on Cranberry Island, and probably a house of refuge on Matmieus Seal Island, in Maine. Ten of these stations will probably be occupied by February 1st, and the remainder will be pushed rapidly to completion. Captain J. H. Merryman was appointed Inspector of Life Saving Stations upon the promulgation of the regulations of last January, and is highly spoken of in the report of the experiments of last August, at Narragansett Pier, to test the various appliances for saving life, accompanies the paper.

Mr. Kimball, who recommends increased pay for keepers of stations. These responsible offi- cials are paid only $200 a year each.

The further systematic operations of the life saving service in New Jersey and Long Island has operated now two years. There have oc- curred there during the time 53 wrecks, in which 441 lives and $1,500,000 in property have been placed in jeopardy; only one life was lost, and the train was leaving the town it was fired on. One man was slightly wounded. Threats were made by the Texans that they would go to Crockett again and attack the circus, and Robinson had to send to Houston for ammuni- tion.

Alleged Partiality of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The general comment in official circles here concerning the report of the Comptroller of the Currency is to the effect that the Comptroller has recommended every suggestion to Congress which the national banks have desired, and that it is to be regretted that he is not more conser- vative in his views, instead of being wholly com- mitted to the ideas and wishes of the national bank projectors.

Ex-Rebels Ready for War with Spain.

Since the statement was made, a few days ago, that an ex-Confederate officer had tendered his services in case of a war with Spain, several others have transmitted letters containing the same offer, and only desire to be notified when they are wanted.

A Parallel to the Virginius.

In connection with the reported sinking of the Virginius by the Spaniards, a parallel case dur- ing the late rebellion is generally cited, that of the Florida, which was seized by our Govern- ment in Rio Janerio, taken to Hampton Roads, Va., and during the time intervening between the demand from the Brazilian Government for her return and our reply, she went down and was not recovered, an accident being the al- leged cause of the sinking.

Schurz Adhering to His Old Love.

Senator Schurz still declares his intention not to affiliate with the Republican party, and can be looked upon as an opponent to administra- tion measures this session.

Our Pensioners.

The biennial examination of pensioners, which took place recently, has devolved upon the Pension Bureau an additional amount of ex- tra labor. Nearly all of those affected by the examination so as to decrease the amount of pension have made an appeal from the examin- ing surgeon's decision to the Commissioner, and their cases have to be reconsidered.

Convention of Patentees.

Judge Thatcher, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has been in correspondence with in- ventors, manufacturers and others concerning the mass convention to further the objects of the International Patent Congress held in Vi- enna last August, and the impression now is that such a convention will be held in this city in January, some time after the holidays, about the middle of the month.

Fishing for Government "Pap."

It is said that William J. Murtagh, proprietor of the *Republican* of this city, intends renewing his efforts with this Congress to secure the printing of the Congressional debates. As a preliminary to this end he intends giving a grand dinner at Willard's Hotel, early during the ses- sion, the invited guests to consist of the mem- bers of the press, Senators and Representatives of Congress.

The Ocean Mails.

All contracts for carrying the ocean mails ex- pire the first day of January, and the contract for obtaining the work for 1874 has already be- gun.

New Mail Service.

Two hundred and ten miles of new mail ser- vice has been ordered by the Postmaster Gener- al during November, being more than was ex- pected in view of the cessation of railroad building, which was given up on account of the financial panic. DIAMOND.

BY ASSOCIATED A PRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1873.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending November 30:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $1,218,840,150 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 497,891,400 |
| Total coin bonds | $1,716,641 550 |
| Lawful money debt | $ 14,678,000 |
| Matured debt | 26,946,570 |
| Legal tender notes | 367,001,685 |
| Certificates of deposit | 20,150,000 |
| Fractional currency | 48,041,345 |
| Coin certificates | 30,220,600 |
| Total without interest | $ 465,413,735 |
| Total debt | $2,217,679,755 |
| Total interest | 38,338,725 |

CASH IN TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin | $ 83,709,987 |
| Currency | 1,296,440 |
| Special deposits held for redemp- tion of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 20,150,000 |
| Total in Treasury | $ 105,156,427 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | $2,150,862,053 |
| Increase during the month | 9,628,576 |

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal outstanding | $ 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 1,615,587 |
| Interest paid by the United States | 20,447,986 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. | 4,545,453 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 15,902,533 |

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met at half-past eleven o'clock, all the members being present, and remained in session until twenty minutes of four o'clock, in expectation of receiving the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in- structed with the duty of informing the President that the two Houses had organized and were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them. The committee not ap- pearing by half-past three o'clock, a telegram was sent to the Capitol inquiring into the state of affairs in Congress, and on the receipt of a reply, the President informed the gentlemen of the press in waiting for copies of the message that the document would not be sent to Congress until to-morrow.

Caucus on the Repeal of the Salary Bill.

A Republican caucus was held this evening in relation to the Congressional salary. A res- olution offered by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, was adopted for the repeal of the salary bill so far as it is appli- cable to members of Congress and employes of the two houses, and providing for the appoint- ment of a committee to perfect the bill for that purpose. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Kasson, Tremaine, Butler (Massachusetts), Thomas and Hale (Maine). The caucus was in good temper throughout, and it is represented by gentlemen present that the disposition was as three to one for repeal.

Bill to Repeal the Increase of Salaries.

Mr. Wright's bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1873, increasing the salaries, etc., pro- vides that all salaries increased by that act be fixed at the same amounts as they were before its passage, though so far as it applies to the President it shall take effect after the present term, under the Constitution. So far as it ap- plies to Senators, Representatives and others, it is to take effect upon the date of its passage. The bill further provides that it shall not be so construed as to revive the franking privilege.

Secretary Richardson's Report.

Secretary Richardson has sent advance copies of his financial report to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to be distributed to the press at the time the President's message should be delivered to Congress, but owing to the President's message not having been communicated to Con- gress to-day, the Secretary this afternoon telegraphed to the Government officers having his report in charge to retain them until to morrow.

The Chief Justiceship.

During the session of the Cabinet to-day, the President formally tendered to Attorney Gen- eral Williams the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, will be appointed Attor- ney General. The nominations of Col. Bristow and Judge Williams will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

A Rejoinder to Ex-President Johnson.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes a long rejoinder to Ex-President Johnson, in which he says Johnson is guilty of gross perversion in his statement of what occurred in their interview just previous to the execution of Mrs. Surratt.

Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

The total estimates for the different depart- ments for 1875 amount to $319,198,736; esti- mates for 1874, $308,323,256. The appropria- tions for 1874 aggregated $306,060,252.

## BUTLER, PA.

### Mass Meeting in Favor of the Constitution—Butler County Good for 6,000 Majority.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTLER, December 1, 1873.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers who are here at Court and the citizens of Butler, irrespective of party, was held in the Court House this evening. Speeches were made by John N. Purviance, Hon. Lewis Mitch- ell, and others, who explained fully the proposed amendments of the new Constitution. When they spoke of the saving it would be to the State in cutting off the bummers at Harrisburg and slaying corruption in general all over the State, cheer upon cheer went up for it. Butler county will give at least 6,000 majority for it, and more if the vote comes out. There will not be fifty votes against it in the county.

REFORM.

### Fresh Beef from Texas to New York.

SEDALIA, December 1.—A train of ten cars belonging to the Texas & Atlantic Refrigerator Car Company, laden with fresh beef, killed at their slaughtering house, in Dennison, Texas, passed through here last night *en route* for New York, where it will arrive on Wednesday. Each car contains ten tons of dressed beef ready for New York butchers or other pur- chasers. This company is composed of some of the leading business men of the country, and a large sum of money has been expended in the construction of refrigerator cars and the slaughtering house at Dennison. The house has a capacity to kill, dress and ship five hundred head of beeves daily, and can be increased. The company expect to lay down fresh beef in New York and other Eastern cities at one-half the present prices. If the enterprise meets with success, it will measurably at least do away with driving and shipping live cattle to market, and will increase the price of cattle to producers. Three trains will leave Dennison weekly, and more if necessary. This train is accompanied by a number of wealthy Texas stock dealers, who will decide the practicability of the enter- prise.

### A Railway from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—The completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad extension from Jackson, Tenn., to the Ohio river, is this day announced. This gives to New Orleans, by the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, known as the Great Jackson Route, connecting immediately with the Illinois Cen- tral Railroad at Cairo, the shortest and most direct route to St. Louis, Chicago and the entire North and West. It is the first North and South trunk line in the Union, and forms a continuous line of rail from the gulf to the great lakes, and be- yond two thousand miles in length, over which freights and passengers can be carried without changing cars or breaking bulks. The extension which forms the connecting link, 110 miles in length, was begun about twelve months ago, and despite the recent panic and consequent money disorders, has been pur- sued uninterruptedly to this early completion through the energy and administrative capacity of Col. McComb, the President of the line of Southern roads entering into this route.

### A Ship's Crew Disabled by Scurvy.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—The American ship Cultivator, from New York, was towed into port to-day by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott. Her captain, his wife, officers and the entire crew were down with scurvy. Several of the latter were at the point of death. The cutter found the ship afloat forty miles from Golden Gate.

### Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 1.—The steamships Siberia, from Boston, and Baltic, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The steamer Kenilworth, from Liverpool, has arrived.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 1, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the temperature will con- tinue low, with fresh and brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and snow.

For the Middle States, slightly rising temper- ature, diminishing pressure, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with areas of rain and snow.

For the lake region, and thence South to the Ohio valley, easterly to southerly winds, with stormy weather.

For the Southern States, partly cloudy weath- er, with areas of rain, and light easterly to southerly winds.

Cautionary Signals

are continued at Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven, and are ordered for Escanaba, Alpena and Toledo.

## THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—River twenty-five feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling.

Yesterday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Mary Davage passed up for Pittsburgh Friday night. Alf. Williamson and Capt. Batchelor at the wheel from here.....The Tom Dodsworth arrived at daylight Saturday morning with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh, and was the first arrival of the fleet. The boats that arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with tows of coal were the Coal City, Whale, Mary Ann, N. J. Bigley, Leopard, Hercules, Samson No. 2, Michigan and Eagle.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—River falling, with 10 feet 4 inches in canal, and 8 feet 4 inches in pass down Indian chute. Plenty of water on the falls for descending boats. Weather warm and cloudy. Fry, one of the owners of the Henry Probasco, recently from her, says she cannot be raised, and will prove a total loss. The Coal Hill, with a tow of iron for Pittsburgh, passed up, having lost a barge of ore at the Sisters on Thursday. Coal tows arrived from Pittsburgh—Tom Reese No. 2, James Gil- more, Eagle, Diamond, George Lyle, and Mary Ann. Boats arrived—United States, Cincinnati; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Charmer, Evansville; J. D. Parker, Memphis. Departures—United States, Cincin- nati; Tarascon, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Charmer, Cincinnati; J. D. Parker, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, December 1.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 48 to 62. River rises 30 inches. Up— Ella and barges, 3 A. M.; Quickstep and Florence Lee, 8; Fayette, 9; Morning Star, 10; Sam Rob- erts, 3 P. M. Down—Anna, 6 A. M.; W. W. Means, 7; Mitchell, 7; Ben Franklin, 10:30; Mary Ament, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5—generally with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, December 1.—Cloudy and spring- like. River rising steadily. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; City of Augusta, Cairo; Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Wm. Lewis, Colorado and Belle of Memphis st. Louis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Sam Par- ker, and John Atwood, Ohio river.

CAIRO, December 1.—Arrived—Fred Wilson, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Messenger, St. Louis, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 4. Departed—Fred Wilson, Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; Messenger, Pittz- burgh, 5. River risen 11 inches. Cloudy and warm.

NASHVILLE, December 1.—River down two feet four inches; fourteen feet on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Silver- thorn, Evansville; Tyrone, Cairo. Departed— Tyrone, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville.

VICKSBURG, December 1.—Down—Shannon, Pauline, Carroll, City of Alton and Belle Lee. No boats up to-day. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 1.—Arrived— Lioness, Cairo; Tolle, New Orleans. Departed— St. Joseph, Memphis; Kountz, New Orleans. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Arrived—Cher- okee, Cincinnati; John Kyle and C. B. Church, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Houston, Louis- ville; Katie, White river. Clear and pleasant.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Supreme Court Decision on the Social Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—Three Judges of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Napton, Wagner and Adams, gave a decision to-day in the some- what famous social case which was tried here some months ago, and in which Judge Colvin declared the social evil ordinance in force in this city unconstitutional. The principal point be- fore the Supreme Court was whether the Legis- lature had the power to grant the City Council at St. Louis authority to regulate or suppress a bawdy house in the face of a general State law which requires the suppression of such houses. The Court decides that the Legislature had such power, and therefore reverses the decision of Judge Colvin, of the lower court. Judges Varies and Sherwood dissent.

### Ground to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 1.—Benjamin Farrell, an industrious citizen, was caught in the fly-wheel of a saw mill near the city, yester- day, and was ground to death.

For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches see Fourth Page.


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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

THE President's message was not sent to Congress yesterday.

THE INCREASE of the public debt for November is $9,028,576.84.

A BRILLIANT audience yesterday was present at the opening of the sessions of Congress.

THE TRANSFER of Tweed to Blackwell's Island, and his imprisonment there, as a convict, habited in prison dress, is the final evidence that law and order have triumphed over enthroned rascality in New York.

THE Credit Mobilier suits, in all particulars, save one, were decided against the Government, and it is now stated that Attorney General Williams will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

THE resignation of Senator Casserly, of California, while predicated on ill-health and the demands of private business, really is a response to the well-known wishes of the Republican party in that State. . His course simplifies the contest over the next Senator—the chances being in favor of Governor Booth for a full term.

THE repeal of the back pay law is being agitated among the members of Congress in Washington. Sunset Cox and a few others among the Democrats brought it before their caucus, but the proposition to repeal was voted down, by a two-thirds majority. Representative Schofield of this State, and other Republicans are in favor of the repeal, but the cancus has taken no official action as yet.

WE take particular pleasure in complimenting Hon. Edward McPherson, of this State, on his continuance in the important position of Clerk of the House, which he has filled so ably for several years, as to make his re-election a necessity. He is a gentleman of rare intelligence, and in addition to the duties of his position he has edited the "Political Manual," an annual of great value to editors, politicians, and all who desire to be conversant with the current political history of the country.

How delightful it was, to allow the people to interest themselves for a year with the idea that they were entitled to sovereign rights as regards their own Government, and could alter or abolish their existing Constitution. And after they had expended half a million dollars in creating a new Constitution, what superiority is shown by certain parties, where they come forward and crack their whips, saying, "All this was just a little fun; you can't have your new Constitution; we will get out an injunction." Nice, isn't it?

THE ATTEMPT to defeat the new Constitution by applying for an injunction to restrain the election officers from holding the election required, excites merriment rather than fear. Those engaged in this beautiful enterprise are the very persons who at first were engineering the new Constitution. As the article produced does not realize their wishes—or more correctly, more than realizes them—they propose to have the Courts say to the people, "You shall not vote this new Constitution into existence." Over half a million dollars have been spent, much work done, and abuses reformed—only to be told it can't be allowed. Cool!

THE re-election of Mr. Blaine as Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a deserved compliment to that gentleman. He has not only made an able and impartial presiding officer, but his remarkable qualities entitled him to the recognition he has received. Mr. Blaine may, in a sense, be claimed as a Pennsylvanian, his early life having been spent in this State, and his property interests being here even yet. Yet he is a worthy representative of Maine, his adopted State. It often happens that the men who have moved into one State from another, make prominent and successful officials.

THE PRESIDENT, it is reported, has determined to send in the name of Attorney General Williams, to the Senate, for the position of Chief Justice. This will probably take the country by surprise, and may be debated somewhat extendedly, there being a diversity of opinion as to his fitness for the position. He has filled the position of Attorney General creditably, which affords a fair presumption of ability; but it is one thing to be able as a lawyer, and another to be possessed of the judicial qualities necessary in so exalted a station. While he may not make so brilliant a reputation as did Chase, we do not doubt that he will creditably fill the position to which he is nominated.

THE loss of the steamship "Ville de Havre," involved nearly two hundred persons in death. Under the circumstances, this would be a terrible disaster, but coming in the night, amid all the terror and confusion incident to such circumstances, it was peculiarly terrible. The saving of nearly a hundred persons is the relieving feature of the affair. It is passing strange that the lights that should have been displayed, were not observed by the vessel that came into collision with the steamship. From the record before us, it would appear that one or two members of the Evangelical Alliance were lost; and two of them—Revs. N. Weiss and Emile Cook, of Paris—were saved. The "Ville de Havre" is rated next the Great Eastern in size, and was one of the finest steamships afloat.

THE basis of settlement of the "Virginius" difficulty, agreed on between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, must prove satisfactory to every reasonable person, as it is entirely honorable to this country, and not unjust or humiliating to Spain. It was the fear that such a result could not be reached that gave probability to the war. We have at no time entertained doubt of the willingness of Castellar to concede whatever is right, but feared that he might not be able to give effect to his judgment, owing to the excitable nature of the Spaniards, and the ungovernable character of the volunteers in Cuba. At home, his views are said to be acquiesced in by all intelligent persons—a fact which proves his strength in Spain. There are rumors that the Cuban volunteers will resist the transfer of the "Virginius" to American authority, but however desperate they may be, it remains to be seen whether they dare defy the authority of the home government. Should the "Virginius" be delivered, it will give the Spanish Government new influence, in that it will thus have demonstrated its ability to control its authorities in that province. Thus good results will come out of a threatened difficulty, and among these we are disposed to estimate a class of influences which may lead to the speedy close of the unfortunate war which has so long been raging in Cuba.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

### The War Cry—Meeting of Congress —Appropriations—Repeal of the Increase Pay Act—Our New Constitution.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 29, 1873.
(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The war cry has been fierce and the sensational correspondence of the press have reveled in the purturbation that they have succeeded in producing, but the excitement has within a few days given place to a more thoughtful and a calmer discussion of the grave question raised by the seizure of the "Virginius" by the Spanish ship. War under any circumstances is a terrible calamity, but as the world is governed, war may sometimes unfortunately become necessary, in order to vindicate certain rights and principles of national honor. But why this haste, this incensate cry for speedy vengeance? *Harper's Weekly* for the 6th of December contains a very able "leader" upon the Cuban question, which deprecates war, and quotes a paragraph from a speech of Henry Clay that is so timely and is such a vivid portraiture of the horrors of war that I deem it worthy of reproduction. "It is not every cause for war that should lead to war. War is one of those dreadful scourges that so shakes the foundations of society, overturns or changes the character of Governments, interrupts or destroys the pursuits of private happiness, brings, in short, misery and wretchedness in so many forms, and at last is in its issues so doubtful and hazardous that nothing but dire necessity can justify an appeal to arms." Are we sure that "dire necessity" impels us to war? Have we exhausted all the possibilities that calm and considerate negotiation may secure to us? The inconsiderate and the rash would let slip the "dogs of war" upon the slightest pretext, but does it become a great and powerful nation to so soon forget the Geneva Arbitration and its award, by which we avoided all cause of war with England? We charged England with having permitted the fitting out of certain piratical ships belonging to the rebels, to prey upon our commerce and the war clouds were obscuring our peaceful horizon, but we waited several years and were not in haste to go to war until all efforts at peaceful negotiation should have failed. Time brought us the Geneva Arbitration, and it, in due time, brought us a peaceful solution of the difficult question, and the war clouds were dispersed. The world rejoiced over the result, and peans have been sung in honor of the triumph of peaceful arbitration, and the admiration of the world has been called forth by this evidence of a higher Christian civilization. How soon we forget our own example, for which we so recently claimed so much credit! Our recent war was a "dire necessity" in order to save the life of the nation; but who can estimate its fearful cost? I do not mean its cost in dollars, but its cost in the loss of human lives, its cost in untold, unfathomable anguish to hundreds of thousands of human beings during its progress, and of the appalling demoralization that has since spread as a pall over our country? Who can estimate the harvest of crime produced by the unloosing of the bonds that bind society, which is always one of the fearful and terrible results of war. Can the good and peaceable citizens stand indifferent and permit the country to be driven into a war before every peaceable means to avert it shall have failed?

The people—the great body of good citizens, I mean—do not want war. Then let their voices and influence be exerted on the side of peace. Some want Cuba. Why should we want such a population as inhabit that island? We are told that it is the richest gem in the casket of Spain. Suppose it were of one hundred fold its present value, it would be a dear bargain if obtained as the result of an unnecessary war. Let the country be patient and considerate, and support our patriotic President in his efforts to preserve an honorable peace, and we may hope to escape the threatened calamity.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Quite a number of Congressmen are already here, and those I have met seem impressed with their responsibilities. Our troubles at home, growing out of our financial depression, presents perplexing questions that are difficult of solution. Some think that the safe way to specie payments is to avoid untried experiments and let the business of the country work a natural remedy, and then business will be upon an enduring basis, and specie payments by the Government and the banks will be resumed within a brief period. Others want more currency, and can see no other mode of relief.

ADDITIONAL TAXES NECESSARY.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending on the 1st of July will be insufficient to defray the current expenses of the Government and pay the interest upon our public debt, and Congress will be asked to supply the deficiency. The tax on spirits and tobacco will likely be increased, but it is doubtful whether these sources will supply the deficit. Duties upon some articles of import will have to be increased, and our Congremen will have to tax their financial skill in order to produce the needed revenue.

The lavish appropriations of the last session were in some instances unwise. At no previous session, have the appropriations for public buildings been so large.

Something like fifty appropriations for new Court Houses and Custom Houses, many of them not really needed, but oftentimes made to favor some "clever" Senator or member who wanted some money expended in some favored city, and the old system of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you" saddled upon the Treasury many millions of appropriations that ought not to have been made now. Congress appropriated eleven millions more money than was called for by the estimates of the Departments, not including nearly two millions for the back and increased pay to themselves.

INCREASED PAY TO BE REDUCED.

The collapse of business prosperity is felt all over the country, and some Congressmen, with whom I have conversed, admit the propriety of repealing the increased pay act.

Others there are who say that "their people do not demand its repeal." Some of the ablest Republicans think that the cancus of Republicans, which is to meet on Saturday night, ought to agree to repeal so much of the act as increases their own pay to $7,500, to take effect on the 4th of March next, and thereafter the salary to be $5,000; some others are for reducing it to $6,000, from the 4th of March last. Some few new members will cling to the $7,500 as "a nice thing to have."

I think there are a sufficient number of brave, unselfish members to ensure a fair test by the yeas and nays in the House. Let the country see who those gentlemen are who value their services at $2,500 per year more now than they agreed to serve for when they *sought for nominations*. The Republican members ought to insist upon repeal as a party measure. They can do it. Will they?

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

I am glad to learn that the opposition to the new Constitution is not likely to be very strong. Why should it be? Can its enemies point to a valuable clause in the old that is not to be found in the new. Besides, there are a score of very valuable safeguards in the new that are not to be found in the old. Had I space I might call special attention to some of them, but it has already been done so ably by Messrs. Purviance and White, of your own county, that it would seem unnecessary. Give us the new Constitution and our grand old Commonwealth will be in the van of salutary reforms. "PENN."

WHO OWNED IT?

### A Prehistoric Skull Dug Out of the Heart of the Comstock Lode.

(From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.)

In the large cabinet of specimens of ore minerals, and miscellaneous curiosities at the Palace Saloon in this city, is to be seen an ancient human skull, which is a great curiosity. The skull was found at the Ophir dump, during the palmy days in the history of that mine, by Judge A. W. (Sandy) Baldwin, killed some years since by a terrible railroad accident in California. The Judge picked it up as it rolled down toward his feet from a car load of ore dumped by a miner. It is labelled as having been taken out 500 feet below the surface, but from what portion of the lead it came can never be certainly known. Most likely from some drift at no great depth from the surface. Although the facial bones are gone, the remainder of the skull is entire. It is coated over with a shell of gray mineral matter, and, where this is pealed off the, substance beneath is quite black, and presents the appearance of having been stained by sulphuret of silver. The outer shell appears to be silver ore. So confident was Judge Baldwin that this at least was silver, that he offered to bet $100 that it would assay at the rate of $65 per ton. If there be a skull anywhere on the Pacific coast belonging to prehistoric man, this must be that skull. It is certainly of a very unusual and peculiar shape. It is very short from base to summit, and exceedingly broad between the ears—indeed, it bulges out wonderfully in the region of the ears. No one capable of giving an opinion in regard to the age of the skull has ever examined it. The fact of its being dug out of the heart of the Comstock lode makes it an object of more than usual interest, whether or not it may contain silver. Although the skull has been in the saloon for some years, we are not aware that particular mention has before been made of it.

GUATEMALA has kindly consented to regard marriages between Protestants as legal compacts, notwithstanding that such a decision almost necessarily involves the establishment of the cumbrous machinery of divorce courts.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

### Legislature and Legislation—Reasons for the Increase of Members—Economy and Wisdom of the Plan.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

I had about made up my mind not to trouble you and your readers any further on the subject of the new Constitution, but the receipt of flattering letters from persons, strangers to me, to continue to use your columns for the purpose of advocating the cause for which you and I have so deep an interest; and finding some of the articles copied into other papers, encourage me to trouble you again. To me this is a labor of love, as I consider that the defeat of this great measure of reform, would be a dreadful calamity to our beloved commonwealth.

In my last, on the subject of tax on real estate, your printers made some blunders which seriously marred its meaning. In the second paragraph, after copying sections one and two of Article 12, I am made to say, "neither does it mean that the State may have one class of subjects of taxation and the county another," &c. I wrote, "neither does it mean that the State may *not* have one class of subjects," etc. The idea intended to be conveyed was, that the State might reserve to itself certain subjects of taxation, and grant others to counties, cities, etc. The paragraph commencing with "the second section of the Schedule," should have succeeded the following paragraph to make good sense. I suppose it was transposed in the make up.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

Articles 2d and 3d are among the most important in the new Constitution. They are the result of the knowledge derived from experience within the last twenty years. Their adoption will work reforms of which few persons, except those who have legislative experience, have any conception. It will be my object to make some of these reforms clear to any careful reader.

The most important change in the Legislature is the increase in the number of members of each House. The members of the Senate are increased from thirty-three to fifty, and the members of the House from one hundred to two hundred. Whether this increase is a reform or not, time will show. A good many members of the Convention, myself among the number, thought this increase unnecessary, after all the other reforms desired were carried into effect. The increase, however, was adopted by a large majority of the Convention, as in their view, an important reform. Among the reasons given, one was that the population of the State had increased four-fold since the present number was adopted, and that in a Commonwealth of about four millions the increased number was not too large. Another reason given was that certain New England States, with comparatively small populations, had a House of Representatives numbering from two to four hundred, and that these States were proverbial for the honesty of their Legislatures. It was asserted that it would be difficult to manipulate so large a body for improper purposes, and that it would thus secure the purity of legislation. The whole instrument was the result of compromise, and the minority cheerfully acquiesced in the clearly expressed will of the majority, that the article was adopted finally with scarcely a dissenting voice.

It has been asserted that this large increase of the number of members of the Legislature will greatly increase the expense. This is a mistake. After the year 1875 the session will be held only every second year, as it is expected by that time the new Constitution will be in complete running order. If it costs twice as much to hold an annual session as it does now, the expense will be the same; but under the operation of other reforms in the Legislative articles, leaks which now exist will be stopped, so that the expense instead of being increased will be greatly lessened. This is my deliberate opinion after a careful examination of the subject. If you had room and I had time, I could easily give the data for this statement.

Another most important reform is in relation to the apportionment of the Senate and House. This subject has long been a matter of just criticism and complaint. Either party, having a majority in the Legislature, could so apportion the State as to give the party in power the Legislature for the whole time the apportionment lasted. To do this, the most shameful gerrymandering was resorted to, and the grossest injustice done. Under the new Constitution, the State will be as fairly apportioned as it is possible to do so for such a Constitution. In apportioning the Senate, more discretion is necessarily left to the Legislature than in apportioning the members of the House. In the latter there can be no gerrymandering except in the division of two or three counties, and the power then is very limited. In apportioning the members of the different counties, all that is necessary is a little arithmetic, and every county will know at once, as soon as the census is published, how many members it will be entitled to.

Until the next census, Allegheny county, under the new Constitution, will be entitled to four Senators, and the county will be divided into four districts, each district electing one. These districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible. At the annual election next Fall, Allegheny county will be entitled to elect two Senators, each to serve for two years, Mr. Anderson holding over. At the general election in 1876, four Senators will be elected in this county from separate districts; those elected from districts having even numbers will be elected for two years, and those from districts with odd numbers, four years. The term of the Senate is four years, and the term of the House two years, so that there will be an election for members of the Senate and House only every second year.

Allegheny county will be entitled to eleven members of the House, and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be entitled to ibe in separate districts. The city of Pittsburgh will be entitled to four members, possibly five, and if only four, they may be all elected on one general ticket, or the city may be divided into single districts, as the people may desire, or the General Assembly may dictate. The city of Allegheny will be entitled to two members in her own right. The remaining members for the county will be elected from single districts, or the county may be divided into two districts.

The Legislature which assembles next January, if the new Constitution is adopted, will have many important duties to perform, among which is the new apportionment, and the elections to come off next November will be more than ordinarily interesting. Let us hope that the people will take care to select able and intelligent men to the General Assembly, to pass general laws to carry out the important reforms devised by the new Constitution.

If you will bear with me still further, I will consider in my next some of the very important changes in the article on Legislation. D. W. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, Nov. 28, 1872.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

### THE "RING" OF OLD GOTHAM.

A PARODY.

The New York *Times* came down, like a wolf on the fold,
And its columns were colored with Tammany mould;
And its editors' thrusts were like stings of the bee,
And the buzz of the Ring, it was frightful to see.

Like the leaves of the forest, when Summer is green,
That Ring, at old Albany, yearly were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest, when Autumn hath blown,
That Ring, by the Printer, was scattered and strown.

For the tongues of the Press roused the world with its cry,
And the voice of the people soon loud rent the sky,
But the cheeks of Ring leaders waxed deadly and chill,
When they learned that Judge Davis would try "the Boss" Bill.

In Court, sat Bill Tweed, with his power strown wide,
And upward there rolled still, the breath of his pride.
But for once, his hard face grew careworn and pale;
When his car caught the sentence, "Twelve long years in jail."

The doors of the tombs scarce had closed on his track,
When two of his "tools" followed close on his track,
While Peter B. Sweeney, with banners all furled,
Has "retired," disgraced, in the eyes of the world.

Now the Ring of Old Gotham is loud in its wail;
For its frauds are out-balanced, in Justice's scale.
And the might of King Tammany, now in distress,
Hath melted like snow at a glance from the Press.

THE following story is told of Professor Snell, who has been Professor of Mathematics at Amherst for many years, and who, before the war, had, it is said, only the small salary of $800 a year. After the war wealth began to roll in upon Amherst College. This man gave $50,000, that man another $50,000, and so on till the coffers were filled to overflowing. Then the college trustees concluded to raise the salaries of the professors, and from $800 they put it to $2,500 per annum. Snell was sitting in his study when his wife came in to announce the good news. He was pouring over a well-thumbed mathematical treatise. "Ebenezer!" said she, "what do you think? They've done it!" "Done it?" said he, "done what? who?" "Why, the trustees! They've raised your salary to $2,500 a year!" Snell's face became radiant. "Thank God, Elmira!" said he, "now we can have a codfish!"

A MAN in Dubuque was arrested for assaulting his wife with a pitcher, and in his pocket was found the following verse inscribed to his wife:

Darling, O darling! good-night and good-by!
Nothing of peril could part you and I—
Nothing of peril, and nothing of pain;
Death and disaster to part us were vain.

## DRAWING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The rapid improvement of our public schools is apparent to every observer; they are becoming more and more our just pride. We are beginning to think there is something else of value besides iron and glass. Many excellent school edifices have been erected—teachers are better paid and are of a higher grade than formerly, and the course of study is more extended and more thorough. We connect free schools with the safety of free institutions. We consider the 2,000,000 of uneducated voters in our country a source of danger. Also the happiness and success of our youth and the prosperity of our city are closely connected with these schools. This improvement within a few years is undoubtedly owing, in a great measure, to their separate management under a City Superintendent, and to the tact and energy of the present incumbent of that important office. We do not mean to convey the idea that we think perfection has been attained. The removal of numerous obstacles, the overcoming of prejudices, the lifting of the wheels out of deeply-worn ruts, are not the work of a day or year. Many people destitute of education, consider themselves competent to direct the management of our schools, and the loudness of their talk and the extent of their complaints are in direct proportion to their ignorance and unfitness for what they undertake. Perhaps they have acquired property, and hence, they assume their entire capability to do anything—to manage a school or an institution of learning.

Recently we have been glad to notice a most important advance step in our schools, one certain to be, in the end, popular and successful, because it will be interesting and highly useful to the student, and will contribute, in no small degree, to the prosperity of our manufacturers.

Two years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts, learning that they were a full quarter of a century behind England and the countries on the Continent in technical education,—that education which fits persons for their special calling or employment for life,—adopted drawing as one of the studies to be taught in all the public schools of the State, and made it obligatory on every city containing 10,000 inhabitants, to furnish instruction in this branch free of charge to all over fifteen years of age. But there was no man to be found in this country fitted to become Art Director of the State. England had established her famed South Kensington School. On application to the Science and Art Department of the British Government, Prof. Walter Smith, a graduate of South Kensington Art School and head master of the school at Leeds, a gentleman familiar by personal examination with the Continental schools and enjoying the full confidence of artists in England, was recommended and accepted for the position. The reports of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education and the State Reports of Massachusetts on Schools, are proof of what has already been done, and of the complete fitness of the man for the place. Throughout the State great zeal has been awakened in this art. His work on Art Education, recently published, exhibits high culture as well as originality and breadth of view. Prof. Smith has prepared a series of Drawing Cards and Books, comprising all the departments of drawing, different in plan from any before published and superior to any. This series is not a copy of any author, but original and adapted especially to our country.

We mention these facts to show the fitness of the author to prepare the books adopted here. Every educator knows the difference between a text-book copied or compiled and one made by a master in his department. These books are suited to make thorough and accomplished artists, and not mere copyists. Heretofore simply the copying of forms, mostly of natural objects, and shading them, exhibiting a "weak prettiness," has been the whole work in this art. The time has been wasted without profit to pupil or benefit to our citizens. By this system, with form as its basis, the course is gradual from Free Hand through the different kinds to mechanical and projectional drawing. The foundation is thoroughly laid for industrial drawing. The entire system is fitted to produce designers. Everywhere this study is valuable, but no where more so than here. The advantage it will be to our manufacturers cannot be estimated. One of our most prominent manufacturers says he has great difficulty in making his wishes and plans known to his workmen. A model, at whatever cost, must first be made. A drawing will not be understood. It has been said that the only thing in which the foreman of a workshop or factory is superior to the average artisan, is in drawing, and that if every journeyman in a machine shop could read any common working drawing, and work by it, the productive efficiency of the shop would be increased 33 per cent. The value, then, of an art, if properly taught to all the pupils of our schools, to the manufacturing interest alone of our city, is beyond all computation.

The interesting nature of the study, and its value in training the eye and hand and in influence on the taste, are additional considerations. A knowledge of drawing will prove of the highest value to multitudes of our boys and girls, giving them a higher culture, improving their taste and fitting them for honorable, useful and remunerative employments. Every new form or style of ornamentation presented will awaken interest and kindle anew the zeal of the student. Many young ladies will become proficient in an art which, in future years, they may teach with delight to pupils or to those dearer than pupils, or practice with great pecuniary profit; and many young men will find it the foundation of their success in mechanical or civil engineering, in architecture, or in the shop.

We are glad that this pleasing and useful study, with so perfect a system of books, has been adopted by our Committee, and we hope it will receive such consistence and active support from the parents and teachers that it shall prove here, as it has elsewhere, a complete success, and that we shall in a few years have such an exhibition of work done as shall fully demonstrate its advantages and the wisdom of its introduction.

## CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

### Gloomy View Taken by Mrs. Swissheim.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm takes rather a gloomy view of the co-education of the sexes. She says that boys and girls are now just as much competitors in the race for learning as though they were admitted to the same college halls, as in her opinion they ought to be; but the girls are at a tremendous disadvantage, and fall early in the race to fill untimely graves. The main reason of this disadvantage she finds in the fashionable dress of the day. She says:

"By means of corset, band or belt, her liver is divided into an upper and lower section, the one forced up to crowd the heart, lungs and stomach; the other down to find room, as it can, where there is no room for it. Every vital organ is displaced or cramped. Blockades are established by tight shoes, tight gloves, tight gaiters, tight corsets, or, still more murderous, tight skirt bands; and there the blood must run by extra force of pumping, every time it passes from the heart to the extremities of the back. To study in such a costume is to burn the candle at both ends, but the spirit of the age is upon her; the ages to come press on her; study she must, and die she must."

### The New York and Massachusetts Elections.

The full returns of the New York election show that for Secretary of State Diedrich Willers, Democrat, received 341,096 votes, and Francis E. Thayer, Democrat, 330,475 votes—a Democratic majority of 10,621 in a total vote of 671,571. For State Comptroller, the Republicans elected their candidate by 4,178 majority, and they were also successful in electing their candidate for State Prison Inspector by 2,873 majority. The remainder—Treasurer, Engineer, Canal Commissioner and Attorney General—was carried by the Democrats.

In Massachusetts, the official returns show that for Governor, Washburn, Republican, received 72,183 votes, and Gaston, Democrat, 59,360. There were also 391 votes cast for Oliver, the Labor Reform candidate, and 399 scattering votes, none of which were for Gen. Butler. Washburn's plurality over Gaston was 12,823, and the total vote was 132,333. A marked falling off in the aggregate votes compared with 1872 is shown both in New York and Massachusetts.

A SAD and fatal accident occurred near Dallastown, York county, on Tuesday last. While two brothers named Chester and Charles P. Smith, were out gunning in the pursuit of game, a flock of partridges was discovered which suddenly flew up, when Chester raised his gun to take aim at the birds, but the piece was accidentally discharged, killing his brother Charles almost instantly. The contents of the gun were lodged in the region of his stomach. The deceased was about sixteen years of age.

## TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; H. Z. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

### HARD TIMES.

Save time, money and labor by buying your
TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS,
HAIR BURSHES,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
At headquarters,
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

The most elegant, chaste and refined selection of Toilet goods in the city, most suitable to the times, at all prices so as to meet the wants of the poor as well as the rich. Call and see for yourself.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# DELAWARE
## MUTUAL
# SAFETY
## Insurance Co.
OF
## PHILADELPHIA.
# INCORPORATED
# 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1873.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from November 1st, 1872, to October 31st, 1873.
On Marine and Inland Risks, $800,467 99
On Fire Risks ..... 249,150 52
..... $1,138,558 51
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1872 ..... 451,519 71
..... $1,590,078 22
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873.
On Marine and Inland Risks, $868,724 40
On Fire Risks ..... 166,673 10
..... $1,033,797 99
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c ..... 148 167 83
..... $1,181,965 82
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses ..... $726,249 79
Fire Losses:—
Losses by Boston Fire, November 9 and 10, 1872 ..... $370,205 93
Other Fire Losses, 59,157 64
..... 429,363 60
Return Premiums ..... 54,744 45
Re-Insurances ..... 61,857 01
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c ..... 69,504 89
Taxes ..... 21 066 19
Expenses ..... 24,770 27
..... $1,386,546 23

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

$ 100,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1867 ..... $ 108,750 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six per Cent. Loans ..... 212,360 00
325,000 City of Philadelphia, Six per Cent. Loans (exempt from Tax) ..... 327,325 00
164,000 State of New Jersey, 6 per Cent. Loans ..... 167,280 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds ..... 19,400 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds ..... 23,750 00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds, (Penna. R. R. guarantee) ..... 26,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan ..... 20,700 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six per Cent. Loan ..... 4,830 00
19,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 389 Shares stock ..... 16,937 00
8,750 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 175 Shares Stock ..... 5,465 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock ..... 4,000 00
40,000 American Steamship Company Six per Cent. Bonds ..... 28,000 00
226,950 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties ..... 216,950 00
$ 1,207,700 Par. Market value, $1,195 707 00
Real Estate ..... 70,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made ..... 208,760 41
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums in Course of Collection.—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company ..... 80,125 88
Stock and scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $10,675. Estimated value ..... 6,165 00
Cash ..... 89 261 54
..... $1,649,909 83

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND, JOHN C. DAVIS, JOSEPH H. SEAL, JAMES TRUEMAN, HENRY P. SLOAN, J. H. CATHERWOOD, JAMES C. HAND, WM. G. LUDWIG, HUGH CRAIG, JOHN D. TAYLOR, GEO. W. BERNADOU, WM. C. HOUSTON, H. FRANK ROBINSON, SAMUEL E. STOKES, WM. G. BOULTON, EDW. DARLINGTON, JAMES BROOKE, EWD. LAFOURCADE, JACOB RIEGEL, T. P. STOTESBURY, JACOB P. JONES, JAS. B. M'FARLAND, SPENCER M'ILVAINE, JOHN B. MICHENER, WM. L. BERGER, Fairmount Park, D. T. MORGAN, "

THOS. C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE,
Company's Building,
No. 68 Fourth Ave.
# P. A. MADEIRA,
AGENT.



# BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
# PANIC PRICES.

ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Now is the time to
Secure Your Bargains.

Panic Price List!

Women's Morocco Shoes, $1.50, formerly $2.00.

Misses' Morocco Shoes, $1.35, formerly $1.85.

Children's Morocco Shoes, $1.00, formerly $1.25.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS, $4.00, formerly $5.50.

All other Goods proportionately

LOW PRICES.

# A. W. ERWIN
# & CO.,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

# WM. C. DUNCAN,
Great American Shoe House,
127 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

# Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.


OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

## NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.


DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

LOW PRICES, LOW PRICES.

# WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

We offer our Customers all the advantages of the great New York CASH Dry Goods sales of the past week.

BLANKETS,
White and colored, Eastern and Country make.

COVERLETS,
Quilts and Comfortables,
The various sizes and weights.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Also CLOAKS and SACQUES, an immense stock.

PRINTS
Good Dark Style, at 6½c; the very best Prints, new Designs, seasonable, 8½c.

Waterproofs,
All colors, superior quality, as low as 70 and 75c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
Window Lace, Window Shades and Fixtures.

Housekeeping Goods
Of all kinds, in very large supply.


## CARD.


The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

# H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.


## OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Union street, from

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW G. FOSTER, President.
SAM'L A. LOBB, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Logan,
John Dalzell, Wm. Thaw, jr.,
A. T. Dewhurst, Jr., Jno. W. Haney,
Peter Kohne, Wm. Phillips,
Jno. D. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Lobb,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 3 Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo ages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hagus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY EVENING, December 1.
The condition of our local money market remains comparatively unchanged. There is a steady improvement in the condition of our banks, we understand, but their resources have not increased enough to admit of very large accommodations to the business community. While we may look forward to greater ease in the monetary market, than we have had for some time, yet it will be some months before the ease existing before the panic will be attained.
The meeting of Congress will give rise to many opinions as to the future of our finances. Very many plans are being submitted, some of them of merit, and others utterly absurd. It is very evident, however, that a very strong pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress to increase our currency, either through the national banks or by the issue of legal tenders. There are, of course, many views as to the advisability of increased circulation; but the very large class of borrowers in our country will certainly demand and look for an increased issue.
In the New York market to-day stocks were comparatively weak, no advance being made whatever, and a general disposition to sell. Appearances indicate that the highest prices have been attained for the present, and that a decline is likely to take place. Those intending to buy would probably do better by holding off for a few days.
In Philadelphia, also, stocks are lower, with a tendency to decline in price.
Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Sat'dy. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 109 | 108¾ |
| U. S. 6-20s—1867—coupons | 115⅜ | 116 |
| 5-20 1868 | 110¾ | 111 |
| " 1869 | 110⅜ | 111 |
| " 1865 | 110⅜ | 111⅛ |
| " 1865 new | 110½ | 111⅜ |
| " 1867 | 114½ | 115⅛ |
| " 1868—coupons | 115 | 115 |
| 10-40's—coupons | 108 | 108 |
| Currency 6's | 119½ | 120¼ ex int. |
| New 5's cents | 111⅝ | 109¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Erie | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| R. R. & P. | 23 | 23 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Do. preferred | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 72¾ | 73⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 97 | 97 |
| North Western Common | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| Do. preferred | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Rock Island | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 79⅜ | 80¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 27½ | 28¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Wabash | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Fremont | 115 | 114½ |
| Ft. Wayne & Chicago | 94 | 93¾ |
| U. S. Express | 69 | 69½ |
| Adams Express | 85 | 84 |
| American Express | 59 | 59 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. Express | 64½ | 64 |
| I. C. | 97 | 97 |
| Fort Wayne | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Quicksilver | 30 | 29 |
| Boston | 10 | 10 |
| New Jersey Central | 95⅜ | 95 |

Messrs. Erskine Brot., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sales of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | Sat'dy. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 44 | 44¾ |
| Reading | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| Cattaw. Coal, of N. J. | 14⅜ | 15 |
| Oil Creek | 18 | |
| Lehigh Valley | 57⅜ | 57¼ |
| Central Transportation | 38 | 39 |
| A. V. R. R. | 95 | |
| Sunbury Transportation | 45 | 45 |
| Penna. scrip dividend | 92¾ @ 92¾ | 91¾ |

NEW YORK, December 1, 1873.
Money was active at 7 gold to 1-16 premium, closing at 7 gold. Sterling was firm at 10⅜ for sixty days and 10⅝ for sight. Gold closed at 108⅞, which was the ruling price of the day. Carrying rates 7@1-32. Clearings $46,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,000,000. Customs receipts $287,000. State bonds were quiet and neutral. Governments were strong. The Union Trust Company kept open till after business hours, and paid all demands, aggregating $3,124,000. The company is said to be in a position to pay everything it owes in cash. Stocks were weak the greater portion of the day, but closed firm, with a general recovery from the early decline of ¼@1½. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, Pacific Mail and St. Paul.
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State Bonds—Missouri, 90½; Tennessee old, 72¾; do new, 58½; Virginia 6's, 58½; do new, 58½; North Carolina 6's, 28; do new, 14.
Stocks—Canton, 44; Western Union Telegraph, 67¼; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 64; American Express, 59; United States Express, 40½; Pacific Mail, 28¾; New York Central's, 91⅝; Erie, 46¾; Harlem, 114½; do preferred, 118½; Michigan Central, 98; Michigan Southern, 73; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 80; Chicago & Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 95; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 58¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union, 67¼; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 41½; do preferred, 72; Chicago & Alton, 93; do preferred, 98½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 97; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 92; Central Pacific, 92; Union, 92; Hartford & Erie, 11¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85½.
LONDON, December 1—5 P. M.—Consols: money 93⅞@93⅝; account, 93⅞@93⅝; 5-20s of '62, 87½; 10-40s, 81¾; new 5's, 92; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 39¾; New York Central, 78.
PARIS, Dec-mber 1.—Rentes 58 25c.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 1, 1873.
APPLES—The receipts continue light, the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, and with reduced stocks and an average demand, prices are well sustained; may be quoted at $3@3 per brl. for common to fair, and $3.50@4 for prime to choice.
APPLE BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, but with a steady demand, prices are fully sustained, ranging from 60 to 70c ₱ gallon, according to quality.
ASHES—Trade continues very dull, and the indications are there will be no improvement this side of next year, or until there is a revival in the glass trade. Prices are nominally unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; Refined do, 5; Nitrate do, 7½; Pearl Potash, 9; Pearlo, 5; Arsenic 5; Manganese, 6; Caustic Soda, 5; Borax, refined, 25.
ALE—We quote the former quotations; X, $4 @$4.50 in the country; XX, $5 @ $6 in proportion.
BACON—Sugar cured hams, 25c; three bushel 50.
Sales liberal, and as prices are weak and lower; quoted at $2.25@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for choice nanies.
BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and prices are without quotable change; red and red tipped, 5½@6½; fair to good hurl, 7@8; prime to choice do, 9@10.
BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.50; No. 6, $4.50; Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Broome and Whisks, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, these prices are from 25 to 75c per dozen additional.
BUTTER—There is a steady demand especially for the best grades, and the market is generally reported fairly active by produce dealers, although prices have undergone no important change recently; we continue to quote at 19@25 for inferior to common; 30@32 for medium to good, and 35@36 for prime to choice.
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—The demand seems to be failing off and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 4c to the trade, and 4¼@4½ in a jobbing way.
COPPER—Following are the Card rates cash, as reported by Park & Co.: Brazier's Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ₱. sheets, 43c. Brazier's Copper, 9 ₱. and less, 42c Circles; under 24 in. diameter, 45c. Circles, 24 in diameter and over, 46c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 43c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in. by 48 in., 36c. Bolt Copper, 36c. Composition Nails, 30c. Spikes, 40c.
CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $3.50@3.75 barrel; Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.25; Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster—best, $2 per barrel; Michigan, $1.75 per barrel.
COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A, No. 1-4 Sheeting, 11½c. Nonatook, 11c; Pittsburgh Factory, 11c. Lumbia, 9 in fine, 10c; White Carpet Chain, 22c Colored, 40c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 33.
CORDAGE—Manilla rope, ¼ inch in diameter and upwards, 18 cents, ⅜, 18½c; ½, 19c; ⅝, 20c. Tarred rope and lath yarn, 17½c and hay and cotton leather twine, 25c. Sisal rope and ⅝@1 inch diameter 16c. ⅝, 16½; in and upwards, 17; hay and spoke twine, 16½. Oil well drilling, cables and lines, 18c. Jute, bolt rope and yarn, 19½c; Sand pump rope, 18.
COOKS—Trade continues very dull, and there is no prospect in the future of any change. Very many plans are being submitted, some of them of merit, and others utterly absurd. It is very evident, however, that a very strong pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress to increase our currency, either through the national banks or by the issue of legal tenders. There are, of course, many views as to the advisibility of increased circulation; but the very large class of borrowers in our country will certainly demand and look for an increased issue.
In the New York market to-day stocks were comparatively weak, no advance being made whatever, and a general disposition to sell. Appearances indicate that the highest prices have been attained for the present, and that a decline is likely to take place. Those intending to buy would probably do better by holding off for a few days.
In Philadelphia, also, stocks are lower, with a tendency to decline in price.
Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Sat'dy. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 109 | 108¾ |
| U. S. 6-20s—1867—coupons | 115⅜ | 116 |
| 5-20 1868 | 110¾ | 111 |
| " 1869 | 110⅜ | 111 |
| " 1865 | 110⅜ | 111⅛ |
| " 1865 new | 110½ | 111⅜ |
| " 1867 | 114½ | 115⅛ |
| " 1868—coupons | 115 | 115 |
| 10-40's—coupons | 108 | 108 |
| Currency 6's | 119½ | 120¼ ex int. |
| New 5's cents | 111⅝ | 109¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Erie | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| R. R. & P. | 23 | 23 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Do. preferred | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 72¾ | 73⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 97 | 97 |
| North Western Common | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| Do. preferred | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Rock Island | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 79⅜ | 80¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 27½ | 28¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Wabash | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Fremont | 115 | 114½ |
| Ft. Wayne & Chicago | 94 | 93¾ |
| U. S. Express | 69 | 69½ |
| Adams Express | 85 | 84 |
| American Express | 59 | 59 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. Express | 64½ | 64 |
| I. C. | 97 | 97 |
| Fort Wayne | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Quicksilver | 30 | 29 |
| Boston | 10 | 10 |
| New Jersey Central | 95⅜ | 95 |

Messrs. Erskine Brot., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sales of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | Sat'dy. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 44 | 44¾ |
| Reading | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| Cattaw. Coal, of N. J. | 14⅜ | 15 |
| Oil Creek | 18 | |
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## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. Varner, Chicago | 2 | cars |
| W. Marshall, Indianapolis | 1 | " |
| G. A. Vannatta, Mansfield | 1 | " |
| Head & T., Orrville | 1 | " |
| E. Blount, Orrville | 1 | " |
| Graham Bro, Orrville | 1 | " |
| G. E Schooler, Garrville | 1 | " |
| J. Rouse, Canton | 1 | " |
| W. Wertz, Alliance | 1 | " |
| G Crum, Palestine | 1 | " |
| Greenwald & K., Pittsburgh | 3 | " |
| G. Colbert, Canal Dover | 1 | " |
| C. M. Holmes, Canal Dover | 1 | " |
| K. Prater, Bridgeport | 1 | " |
| A. Leger, Bridgeport | 1 | " |
| R. W Davis, Bridgeport | 2 | " |
| J. and S. Neely, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Griffith, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Danford, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. M. Dickerson, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Cockins, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| A. Huffman, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Lingo, Bellaire | 2 | " |
| G. M. Kouns, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Hague, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. L. Williams, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| W. Brownlee, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J. Kelly, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| W. Thompson, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| Total | 34 | " |

DRIVEN IN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. Shultmantle | 8 | M. Flinner | 8 |
| A. Stokley | 10 | M. Varner | 62 |
| Greenwald & K. | 7 | W. Moonshine | 26 |
| Jacob Lobman | 13 | Lowenstein and A. | 36 |
| J. Shamberg | 27 | Nicholas Bros. | 30 |
| Thomas Cole | 10 | H. A. Merrick | 22 |
| J. Zeigler | 27 | Hellman L. and Co. | 24 |
| Sol Trauman | 14 | S. Marks and Bro. | 20 |
| McCullough and Co. | 39 | George Perrite | 25 |
| Total, | | | 443 |

It was generally supposed that there would have been a light supply on sale to-day but the contrary was the case; calculating the 34 cars of western cattle at 23 to the car, and we have 683, and these added to the 443 driven in, make an aggregate of 1,126, or a considerable number more than that of last Monday, when the supply was thought to be excessive. The great proportion of the offerings were common in point of quality; strictly choice butcher cattle were scarce, and, as might be expected, were picked up early in the day at full prices, but for the commoner grades the market was generally reported unsatisfactory, although it was all and even better than could reasonably be expected under existing circumstances, particularly, as the supply was large. The butchers report that they are having bad meat markets; that poultry and game, of which there is a very full supply, is being substituted largely for beef, and consequently, as a rule, they did not want as many cattle as usual. Drovers were also generally expecting a mean market to-day, and while their expectations were partially realized, we think it turned out even better than they had calculated upon; there were a few small bunches bought for shipment, which, of course, was not without its effect, and then the butchers took more than was expected. As compared with last week there was no quotable change in prices. Quotations may be given in a retail way as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra butcher cattle | 6 2 @6 50 |
| First quality | 5 75@6 00 |
| Second quality | 5 00@5 50 |
| Third quality | 4 00@4 50 |
| Common to fair | 3 00@3 50 |
| Inferior | 2 00@2 50 |

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was again very meagre, footing only 464 head, and while a larger number of the best grades could have been disposed of at full prices and scalawags also, the supply of common and medium was fully equal to the demand. As noted in our report of last week, the demand just now is almost wholly for the very best or meanest—something that can be sold very cheap. Prime to extra sheep sold at 5 to 5¾, medium to good, 4¾@5. Lambs ranged all the way from $3@4.50 per head. The following are the names of owners of the sheep on sale to day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. Hames | 160 | Jacob Keefer | 13 |
| I. C McNeese | 59 | P. Sheltmantle | 53 |
| J. F. Neely | 113 | | |
| Total | 458 | | |

HOGS.

There was apparently an increased demand to-day, and this, together with a limited supply, caused the market to rule in sellers' favor, and prices were a shade higher than last Monday. Sales were made in a retail way at prices ranging from 4¼@5 gross, according to quality.

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

Trade both in Crude and Refined continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is worthy new or important. The former is quotable at 75 to 85 per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, and some people are very confident that it is a safe investment at present prices to buy on speculation, and the probability is that there will be considerable of it put in tank for sale as soon as navigation commences to work a little easier. Refined is quiet and nominally unchanged, 13 delivered in Philadelphia, and 10½@10⅝ on cars here. There is some talk of higher rates for January and February, but at very low rates, but in addition, refiners are not inclined to sell far ahead.
Oil Barrels continue quiet and unchanged, countries, $1.65@1.70; city make, $1.75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST SHORE R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| McKelvy | Vesta O. W. | 297 |
| McKelvy | Vesta O. W. | 686 |
| Bushnell | Standard O. W. | 471 |
| Bushnell | Standard O. W. | 454 |
| McKelvy | Star O. W. | 376 |
| Duncan | Riverside O. W. | 385 |
| Stevenson | Riverside O. W. | 276 |
| Bushnell | National O. W. | 465 |
| Bushnell | National O. W. | 240 |
| Bushnell | Lilly O. W. | 471 |
| McKelvy | Keystone O. W. | 492 |
| McKelvy | Fairview O. W. | 497 |
| Stevenson | Eagle O. W. | 388 |
| McKelvy | Cosmo O. W. | 309 |
| Bushnell | Crystal Jo. W. | 1,010 |
| Bushnell | Brilliant O. W. | 478 |
| Bushnell | Brilliant O. W. | 530 |
| Duncan | American O. W. | 1,010 |
| Fisher Bros. | Beggs, L. & Co. | 235 |
| Total, | | 9,573 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton in limited demand at 15½c. Flour in fair demand; superfine western and State $6@6.90; common to good $6.70@7.10; St. Louis $7@11. Whisky a shade firmer at 93@93½c. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm at $1. Barley and Malt dull and unchanged. Corn dull; receipts 16,000 bushels; new mixed western afloat 56c; in store 55c. Oats active and firmer; western mixed afloat 39@40c; in store 41@42c; white 43@44c. Hay and Hops quiet. Coffee higher; 20@20½c. Molasses an active demand; Cuba, common to fair, refined 12½@13½c. Pork firmer; $15; extra prime $15. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 8½c. Middles quiet and steady; long clear 7½c. Lard steady at 8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.
NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Flour quiet and firm; choice $6.50 bars; treble $6.75@7.25; family $8.25@8.50. Corn: mixed, 70c. Oats quiet and firm; prime to choice 52@55c. Mail steam active and higher; common to fair 45@47½c; prime to choice 50@52½c. Bran quiet; $1.10@1.15. Hay quiet; prime to choice $22@24. Mail steam active and higher; common to fair 45@47½c; prime to choice 50@52½c. Meal

# LATEST NEWS.

## A HORROR AT SEA.

### The Steamship Ville du Havre Sunk.

### OVER 200 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 1.—The steamship Ville du Havre, from New York for Havre, has sunk at sea. Over 200 lives were lost. The ship Trimountain, from New York, arrived at Cardiff early this morning with the intelligence of a dreadful disaster to the steamship Ville du Havre, which left New York November 15 for Havre, in command of Captain Surmount. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d the Ville du Havre came in collision with the British ship Lochorne, from London to New York, and sunk shortly after. Two hundred and twenty-six persons of the Ville du Havre were lost. The Trimountain saved seventy-eight passengers and brought them to Cardiff.

Later dispatches from Cardiff bring the following additional particulars of the loss of the steamship Ville du Havre: She was struck amidships by the Lochorne, and sunk in twelve minutes after the collision. The Lochorne immediately lowered three boats, which rendered all the service possible by them. Fifty-three of the crew were saved, including the Captain, and proceeded to make up the eighty-seven saved. Among the passengers saved are ten women.

The saved are as follows: Captain Surmount and five other officers; 54 of the crew and 27 passengers, namely: Mary Hunter, Annie Hunter, Helena Hunter, Madeline Hunter, Emile Coos, Rev. N. Weiss, Mrs. H. J. Spafford, James Bishop, Chas. Crestow, Miss Rosedes, Francisco Diedi, Hypozitte Waite, R. A. Witham, Jr., F. Bennett, Fannie Bisinger, Alfred Barberson, Xavier Feuquignot, Mr. Lizzriaux, C. Barrit Wells, Carmelle Edgar, Mrs. Maria Balkley, William S. Swift and wife, Andrew R. McCreery, Henry Bultnay and Legrand—probably Brangand.

Among the passengers in the Ville du Havre were the following members of the late Evangelical Alliance, returning to their homes: Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Spain; Prof. E. Protrer, of Geneva, and Rev. N. Weiss, Emile Cook, and Mr. Verrinder, of Paris. Mr. Farnham, agent of the Belgian Legation at Washington, was also a passenger.

The Ville du Havre was formerly the Napoleon III., and was recently altered and enlarged last winter, and came here for the first time as the Ville du Havre on the 9th of April, making the passage from Brest in nine days and twenty-three hours. With the exception of the Great Eastern, she was the largest steamer that ever entered this port. Her dimensions were 430 feet by 48 feet; her carrying capacity was 3,500 tons weight and measurement. Her main saloon was fitted up with a wide variety of three varieties. The upholstering was in velvet and silk, and wood was carved in most unique designs. Her engines were compound direct acting, 3,200 horse power, made in England.

LONDON, December 1.—The office of the Trans Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, 58 Broadway, was besieged at an early hour this morning by persons who sought information concerning the loss of the Ville du Havre. Many of these persons were plainly suffering from terrible suspense in regard to the fate of friends or near relations on board. Several persons, still ignorant of the disaster, crowded the office at different times, and asked in a subdued manner if the Ville du Havre had reached port. In each of these cases a momentary silence followed, broken only by the reply of the clerk, that the vessel had not yet arrived. When the answer was asked, the inquirer left without further intelligence, for all seemed to shrink from communicating news which might be like a death blow to the hearer. Among those who visited the office for particulars of the disaster was J. A. Bisninger, of 39 Broad street, whose wife and daughter were on board the steamer. He had received a dispatch from his daughter, saying Alice was ill owing to Paris. Fanny." His wife, the other, was lost. Mr. Bisninger, who is an elderly man, was evidently half stunned by the sudden shock, and his grief excited the sympathy of strangers, as well as the friends.

The following is the list of the cabin passengers who sailed in the vessel from this port on the 15th: Capt. C. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Caroline Hunter, Miss Mary Hunter, Miss Annie Hunter, Mrs. Hunter's maid, Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. Hunter's maid, Mr. Montagne and daughter, Mrs. Montagne, Mrs. Stuche, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Montague, Rev. N. Weiss, Emil Cook, A. L. C. Portman, Henry W. Kidd, Mr. Andrew, B. Mc. Cossey, Rev. Antonio Carrasco, Prof. C. Protrer, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and child, Mr. Lorieux, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. Edmund Curtis and maid, C. Burritt Waite, Mr. Lumothe, F. L'Isle, Mrs. E. Ferdinand, Master V. Ferdinand, Miss C. M. Platt, Hamilton Murray, Miss Murray, Alfred Barbanson, N. L. Aguadrille, Geo. H. Taylor, James Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minter and two daughters, Master Willie Culver, Mrs. Marie Burkley, Miss Magstaff, Mrs. H. Edgar, Miss E. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, infant, Caroline Turenne, Mrs. H. G. Spafford, Miss Maggie Spafford, and infant, Miss Nicolet, Henri Belknap, Mrs. D. Goodwin and two children and nurse, R. M. S. Burr, John Trollonday, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney, Master A. G. and W. C. R. Sigourney, Miss A. L. Sigourney and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hammond, Frank Hammond, Miss Alice Hammond, Clarence Hammond, Mrs. and Mrs. Theo. Jonsque, Mrs. Wilkerson, Judge Perchman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Collodion, F. Larrasbol, Edward Hesse, Miss Marie Bom, Miss Mary B. Church, Miss L. W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cresto, Antoine Lafargue, Miss Antoinette Lanres, Louise Lejeune, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cresto, Antoine Lafargue, Miss Antoinette Lanres, Louise Lejeune, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Marconnet, Frederick Marconnet, Jr., Mlle. Elise Marconnet, Desire Choquet, Miss. Adele Lack, M. Baptiste Bogeuan, Feirre Bolios, Robelet Bonaventure, Rev. C. Simon, Hyppolite Valte, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bangrand, Eugenie Bangrand, Emile Deves, Henri Valiat, K. Sebastion Vallet, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Brury, Xavier Pequignot, Charles Buranaez, Alex. Clavernel, Mlle. Clavernel, and Mlle. Aimee Clavernel.

The following persons took passage at the wharf as the vessel was about to sail, and were not entered in the formal manifest of the ship: Mrs. Bon, Mr. and Mrs. Collodion, Mary H. Church, Charles Cresto (married), Mrs. Charles Cresto, Eugenie Casilis, Andoaine Lafargue, E. Hesse, Antoinette Lanres, Annie Nolan, Miss L. Jutman, Alexander Claverine, Mme. Bangraude, Eugenie Bangraude, Xavier Brury, Mrs. Brury, Mrs. Clavernine, Mlle. Clavernine, Alfred Bangrande, Mr. Adele, Mrs. Adele, Lack Sebastian Mosea, Frederick Marconnet (saved), Elise Marconnet, Xavier Pequignot, Rev. C. Simon, Louis Lejeune, Charles Burnoucz, Baptist Rogers, Pierre Bouy, and Mrs. Joseph Dadian.

The officers of the Ville du Havre are Captain Surmont; first officer, Gare; second officer, Garland; third officer, Dubee; fourth officer, Meillaur; Purser, Vie.

No steerage passengers are carried by the vessels of this line to Havre. The cabin passengers numbered 130, and the crew, it was said at the office of the company, about 150, although the number is not known exactly.

Capt. M. Surmont, commander of the Ville du Havre, is Fleet Commodore, and has been in the service of the line since its organization. He has borne a high reputation as an efficient officer. This is the second time he has had charge of the best finished vessels ever built on the Tyne. She was fitted with state rooms for 200 cabin passengers.

Judge Rufus H. Peckham, of Albany, who is among the lost passengers, was one of the most prominent members of the judiciary in New York State, and was Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was father of Wheeler H. Peckham, of this city.

#### Additional Particulars.

A London dispatch, dated at three o'clock this afternoon, gives the following additional particulars of the catastrophe: The Villa du Havre was struck amidships by the English ship Lochorne, and sank in twelve minutes. The Lochorne got out her three boats, and stood by the spot all morning, picking up the survivors. It was not until well in the forenoon of the same day that she left in with the ship Trimountain, bound to England, to whose deck she transferred the saved and went on her way for New York.

A later dispatch says that some of the passengers on the Ville du Havre were known to have launched three of her boats, and there is just a ray of hope that they may have escaped a watery grave.

LONDON, December 1.—The ship Lochorne was so badly damaged by the collision with the steamer Ville du Havre that the persons rescued from the wreck requested to be put on board the Trimountain. All were safely transferred, with the exception of three persons, who were too badly injured to be removed. After the collision the Lochorne put about for Queenstown, at which port she was due about the 29th ult. Nothing has yet been heard of her.

BOSTON, December 1.—A dispatch from New Bedford states that Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of that city, who were passengers on the Ville du Havre, were saved. Their daughter was lost. Henry Sigourney, who was lost in the Ville du Havre, was a director in the Laconia & Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and was also a director in the Lowell Railroad corporation. Chas. Mixter was well known in business and railroad circles.

A Newport, Rhode Island, dispatch says Capt. Hunter, of the United States navy, and wife and four daughters, were on board the Ville du Havre. Two of the daughters were saved.

LONDON, December 1.—The following additional particulars of the Ville du Havre have been gathered from the officers and passengers of the Cardiff: The Ville du Havre experienced a thick fog until the 20th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear, little wind blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The Captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights on the steamer were all right. The collision was wholly unexpected. The Lochorne struck the steamer amidships and made a chasm twelve feet deep and from twenty-five to thirty feet wide. The exact position of the Ville du Havre at the time was latitude 47. 21, longitude 35. 31. A panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats, which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces and many of their occupants killed and injured. In the brief interval between the collision and the sinking of the steamer, the crew were able to launch only a whale boat and the Captain's gig. The Lochorne went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile the whale boat, under command of the second officer of the Ville du Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to planks, spars, etc., and took them to the Lochorne. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Captain Surmount, who remained on the deck to the last, was rescued by this boat three quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers swam a mile to the Lochorne, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivors were benumbed two hours, and almost lifeless when rescued. The ship Trimountain sighted the Lochorne at 8 A. M., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the survivors, as before reported. The saved speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Captain Urgubart, her commander. There were six stowaways on board the Ville du Havre.

Later accounts make the date of the collision the 23d instead of the 25th ult. A vessel which arrived at Bristol reports speaking her, with ten survivors of the Ville du Havre on board.

The survivors of the Ville du Havre reached Bristol to-day. They were all saved by boats of the Locherne and transferred to the Trimountain, which carried them to Cardiff. There is great excitement in London over the loss of the vessel.

#### The Purser's Account.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, December 1.—The purser of the steamship Ville du Havre gives the following account of the disaster: The steamer was struck on the starboard side. The main mast and rigging were carried away. The long boat was not crushed on deck, but after being lowered the mizzen mast fell upon it, and killed nearly all its occupants. The main mast fell after the mizzen toppling over on the deck, killing many persons. In a few minutes the ship began to sink, amidst great disorder, panic and terror. The scene was awful beyond description. The air was rent with shrieks, but some were heard saying, calmly, "As we must die, let us die nobly." The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed myself, and with a companion jumped overboard and swam toward the Locherne, then half a mile distant. As I left I heard the ship a cracking, and looking back, saw her go down with one plunge forward. For a moment the shrieks were terrible. Then all was silent. It was the silence of death. The Captain remained on the bridge of the Ville du Havre during the whole time, and went down with the ship. He was picked up an hour afterwards. All the officers who were rescued were saved in a similar manner, except the first lieutenant, whom the captain sent to the Locherne to see if she was in a sinking condition or if she were able to receive the passengers of the Ville du Havre. I swam half an hour, and finally reached the Locherne, but missed the ropes thrown to me. I remained in the water for another quarter of an hour, but was eventually rescued by the Locherne. Among the passengers on the deck of the Ville du Havre was a French gentleman of remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He comforted many by his words. A priest asked "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "Yes," was the answer. "Repent then," said the priest, "and I forgive your sins." With these last words the priest sank in the waves. The penitent was saved. The boats returned and recrossed the scene of disaster, searching for the survivors, until 10 A. M. All further efforts were then abandoned as hopeless. The survivors remained on the Locherne until 3 P. M., when they were transported to the Trimountain.

#### Capt. Urquhart's Narrative.

On Saturday morning, November 22, being in latitude 47 degrees 24 minutes, longitude 25 degrees 30 minutes, we sighted a vessel on our weather bow, with the bowsprit gone and sails flying. We bore to and saw signals of distress flung out. Coming near, the ship proved to be the Locherne, eight days out of London for New York. Coming alongside, the Captain asked me to receive the survivors of the Ville du Havre, which had been sunk by the Locherne at 2 o'clock that morning. After consultation it was deemed advisable to transfer all the rescued people but ours French clergyman, who had become deranged. Another of the party was left to take care of him. The survivors were crowded into the small cabin in a pitiable state. They were heartbroken, ill-clad and destitute; but amidst their grief they expressed their gratitude to the Captain and crew of the Locherne for saving them from a watery death. I supplied them with all the clothing which could be spared on my ship and with other requisites. Nevertheless some were almost naked, and others were badly injured by fragments of the wreck coming in violent contact with them. After receiving all on board the Trimountain, I decided to cruise about the scene of the wreck. The search was continued until nearly dark that night; but we saw only two casks floating, and the search was finally relinquished, and we proceeded on our voyage to Bristol. I intended to call at Queenstown, but a favorable wind enabled us to reach Cardiff. The survivors attach no blame to the officers of the Locherne for the catastrophe. But say that they did everything possible to prevent the enormous sacrifice of life. The Locherne was very badly damaged in her bows. Her bowsprit was clean gone, and a great hole was cut in her above the water line. The passengers of the Ville du Havre say that Captain Surmont, during days of fog, took every precaution, and was constantly on the bridge of the steamer. No one explains how the collision occurred.

#### A Correspondent's Account.

*The Tribune's* correspondent says men, women and children, were all huddled together on the deck in their night clothing, and all was confusion. The Locherne's bow had cut a fissure in the deck of the Ville du Havre twelve feet in depth and the iron plating of her side was crushed in for a distance of thirty feet. Most of the passengers were too terrified to try to save themselves. Many prayed and many laid down with the calmness of utter despair. Some, hearing the water pouring into the ship, never quitted their state rooms. Whole families thus went down together. Among the survivors was one lady whose husband and four children had perished in the wreck. Three young ladies lost their father and mother. One young man lost his father, mother and sister, and another gentleman lost a sister whom he was taking to France for her health.

Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago, lost three children and her nurse. She sank in the vessel, but floated again, and was picked up.

The Ville du Havre is insured in London for £90,000.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Among the passengers on the ill-fated Ville du Havre were the following from Chicago: Mrs. D. Goodwin and two children, Master Willis Culver, son of B. F. Culver, Mrs. H. G. Spafford, three children and nurse. Mrs. Spafford is reported among the saved. Her husband started for England to-night. E. Cramer, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. E. Curtis and maid, of the same city, were also among the passengers.

## FOREIGN.

### GERMANY.

#### Vessels Seized by Spain.

BERLIN, December 1.—The German Government has addressed representations to the Government of Spain relative to the seizure of two German vessels in the Sooloo Archipelago, which were taken to Manilla and adjudged lawful prizes. It is expected that the decision of the Court at Manilla will be reversed by the Madrid Government, and the vessels released.

#### Invitation to Participate in the Centennial Exhibition Accepted.

The Federal Council have accepted the official invitation to Germany to participate in the universal exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and have decided to leave the appointment of commissioners to represent Germany at the exhibition in the hands of Prince Bismarck.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At a fire in a hotel in San Francisco Chas. Allen, a guest, was burned to death.

—Andrew Stratton, aged twenty-one, and his daughter, aged two, starved to death at Bridgeton, N. J.

—The number of hogs killed in Indianapolis in November was 109 682, about 60,000 more than in the same month last year.

—Captain Bradbury, now in California, has resigned his office of President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Russell Sage has been elected to fill the vacancy.

—The funeral of ex-Senator Richard Yates took place at Jacksonville, Ill., on Sunday and drew together the largest concourse of people that ever attended a funeral in that city.

—Andy McNeil, colored, living seventeen miles out on the Randolph road, near Memphis, literally cut his wife to pieces on Saturday night for leaving his church and joining another one.

—The recently appointed trustees to the Sprague estate have informed the Committee of Creditors that they cannot accept their terms unless guaranteed protection from personal liability.

—A young man named Henry Oberer died of delirium tremens at a disreputable house in Cleveland, on Saturday night. An inquest resulted in a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that the issue of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds by Bourbon, Kansas, dated July 1st, 1871, to the Febo & Nersho Railroad Company, is void.

—An incendiary fire on Monday morning destroyed the entire business portion of the village of Fishkill, N. Y. Loss $108,000; insurance $55,000. A man named Edward Jones has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

—The newly-elected Mayor of Chicago, H. G. Colvin, was inaugurated on Monday evening, and delivered a short address, promising to use his efforts to administer the affairs of the city with an eye to economy and to the best interests of the people.

—The steamship Juniata, from Havana, reports that the captured Virginius was still afloat when she left Havana on Tuesday last. All vessels arriving at Havana had full cargoes of flour, and 50,000 barrels had been ordered from New Orleans.

—At Alta City, Utah, last Sunday night, the house of Madame Anne Miller was destroyed by fire. In the smouldering ruins the remains of two human bodies were discovered, believed to be Madame Miller and Capt. Matt Hart, a well-known Union soldier.

—On Sunday, near Elko, Nev., John Davis shot and instantly killed S. S. Hedge. Thomas Brown, Davis' brother-in-law, a mere boy, thereupon drew a revolver and shot Davis through the head, killing him instantly. He then made his escape. Domestic troubles in Davis' family was the cause. Hedge had tried to induce Mrs. Davis to leave her husband and live with him.

—Four persons were burned to death by a fire at Warrensburg, Mo., on Saturday night. They were M. E. Mulvehill, proprietor of Ming's Hotel, in which the fire originated; S. W. Foland, artist, of Kansas City; J. D. Prauty, Clintonville, Mo., and Lewis Roister, Sedalia, Mo., and several other persons were badly burned, and a number saved their lives only by jumping from the second and third story windows of the hotel. The fire originated by the explosion of a lamp in the hotel.

#### Distress Among Laboring Men.

The Titusville *Courier* says there are a great many men at work in the Butler oil field, who have for the past five months received very little or no money at all. Some of these men went from this section down to the lower oil field months ago to obtain employment, and have been at work there ever since, but have not got their wages. Their families are now suffering for want of the necessities of life. The outlook for these people is very gloomy. They have a long, cold winter before them, and there is not the least prospect that the times will be better or that money will be any more plenty than it is now. Oil is down to an exceedingly low figure, with the prospect that in a short time it cannot be sold at any price. The end of this must be bankruptcy for many producers, and distress and want for hundreds of workingmen who have in years past been enabled to make a comfortable living for themselves and families.

## HOME NEWS.

### THE CITY ELECTION.

The election for members of Council and Ward officers, to day, will be attended with the usual interest. In some wards there will be contests, in others perfectly plain sailing.

We earnestly invite the election officers to forward us, at as early an hours as possible, this evening, the returns from their several wards, in order that we may give as fully as possible, the result in our issue of to-morrow.

#### Returns of County Officers.

Controller Warner has received the following returns from county officers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coroner West | $ 112 75 |
| Clerk Hillands | 296 60 |
| Sheriff Hare | 2,001 40 |
| Register Gray | 569 70 |

The amount handed in by Coroner West is the smallest ever returned by him since he went into office, three years ago.

### Deaths the Past Week in Allegheny.

The following is the death record of Allegheny City for the past week, as reported by Health Officer Hoch: Total number, 23; white, 22; colored 1; males, 13; females, 10. The diseases were: Consumption, 4; premature birth, 2; stillborn, 2; debility, 2; croup, hydrocephalus, nonviable, disease of spine, marasmus, cerebro-spinal meningetis, valvular heart disease, diptheria, hemorrhage of cord and nervous shock, each 1. The ages were: Under 1 year 5, from 1 to 5 years 3, from 5 to 10 years 1, from 10 to 20 1; from 20 to 30 years 1, from 30 to 40 years 6, from 40 to 50 years 1, from 50 to 60 years 1, from 60 to 70 years 2, from 70 to 80 years 1.

### Allegheny Letter Carriers.

Following is the report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of November:

DELIVERED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Letters | 60,193 |
| Mail Postal Cards | 3,253 |
| Drop Letters | 4,159 |
| Drop Postal Cards | 910 |
| Papers | 38,404 |
| Registered Letters | 148 |

COLLECTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Letters | 26,254 |
| Drop Letters | 1,701 |
| Postal Cards | 1,506 |
| Papers | 1,504 |

### The National Trust Company.

A receiver has been appointed, with our consent, to settle the affairs of this bank in the speediest and best manner, so as to promote the interests of our creditors as well as ourselves. We desire to say that, as unfortunate but honest stockholders, claiming the sympathy and indulgence of our creditors, that we propose to secure and pay our indebtedness. Our interests and those of our creditors are identical, and we will not permit or allow any creditor to secure even a temporary advantage, by suit or otherwise, therefore, the bringing of suits will not advance the claim of any individual, but only add costs and embarrass the speedy and honorable adjustment and payment of all the claims against us, which, with the generous assistance of our creditors, we hope to accomplish at an early day. STOCKHOLDERS.

### Mortality in the City.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, of this city, submits his weekly report as follows: Number of deaths 63. Of this number 32 were males, 31 females, 60 white and 3 colored. The causes of death were: Consumption, 7; typhoid fever and pneumonia, each 6; capitary bronchitis, diplithepitis, and congestion of lungs, each 3; Bright's disease, chronic, cerebro-spinal meningitis, convulsion, scarlet fever, old age and peritonitis, each 2; accident, angina pectoris, cerebral apoplexy, congestion of brain, croup, bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, cancer of uterus, cancer of stomach, cancer of face, debility, puerperal fever, gastro-enteritis, vulvular, disease of heart, insanities, liver disease, acute laryngitis, maras mus, measles, acute nephritis, premature birth, pericarditis, acute rheumatism, tubes mesenterica, unknown, and whooping cough, each one. Still births, 3. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 7; 2 to 5, 6; 5 to 10, 6; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 2; not stated, 1.

### Daniel Dougherty's Lecture.

Many of our readers no doubt had the pleasure last winter of hearing the well known Philadelphia orator, Daniel Dougherty, when he lectured at Library Hall under the auspices of the Library Association. His intensely amusing account of his own early struggles for oratorical fame, and how he was classed among the "sand others," is among the best remembered of his anecdotes. The announcement that Mr. Dougherty is to again appear this evening will be sufficient to draw just such another audience as listened to him about a year ago. He will not lecture this time, but dwells on the programme for recitations, which will be fully as interesting and delightful as a lecture could be. Mr. Dougherty could not be otherwise than very entertaining, and we predict that the audience at Library Hall this evening will be such as to prove that he is held in high esteem in this city. His readings will consist of selections, both humorous and grave, from all the standard authors. He arrived in Pittsburgh last night, so those who propose going to hear him need have no fear that they will be compelled to wait longer than the appointed time.

### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

#### Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Connellsville Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville branch of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad held a meeting yesterday, at which the following board of directors were elected:

Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. S. Bissel, G. L. B. Fetterman, Wm. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Keyser, John Donnell Smith, Wm. H. Perkins, H. G. Vickerey, Hugh Sisson, Chas. Webb, Israel Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. R. Dennis, Frederick, Md.

Mendes Cohen, President; Chas. Donnelly, Treasurer; J. R. Washington, Secretary and Auditor; E. K. Hyndman, General Superintendent; and George Shiras, Jr., Solicitor.

### BOATMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

#### Stockholders' Meeting—The Defalcation to be Made Good and Business Continued.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Boatman's Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office on Fourth avenue, to consider what action was necessary in view of the recent defalcation of the Secretary, Mr. Robert Finney. After some discussion, it was finally concluded to make up the deficiency in accordance with the law passed last winter in relation to insurance companies. The amount of the defalcation is seventy-nine thousand dollars, but owing to the fact there were on hand assets that did not get into Mr. Finney's possession, that sum is reduced to $61,000, which the stockholders will make good and continue business as usual. Another meeting will probably be held to-day for the purpose of electing a new Vice President and Secretary. Mr. Finney was not present at yesterday's meeting, and we were informed by one of the stockholders that he is not now in the city.

### SURVEY COMMITTEE.

#### Business Transacted Yesterday.

A meeting of the Survey Committee of Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Brown, Kirk, Morgan, Bryce, Maple, Murray, Williams, Herron, Rahauser, and Burgwin. A resolution for the establishment of a grade on Soho street from Center avenue to Wylie street was referred to the City Engineer. A resolution was presented for a grade on Forty-second street, from Davidson street to Penn avenue, and a profile ordered. In regard to the petition for a change of grade on Wylie avenue, Mr. Kirk moved that the committee report to Select Council against any change in the grade; carried. A petition for a change of grade on Rebecca street, in the Twentieth ward, and a remonstrance against the same, were received and filed. The pay roll, amounting to $1,196.12, was approved. The plan of Douglass avenue, from Forbes street to the Nine Mile Run road, was referred to a sub-committee. The plan of the proposed change of line on Stanton avenue, making it ninety-six minutes at the narrowest point of the intersection with McCandless avenue, was approved. Adjourned.

### THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

#### Report of Business Done in November.

The following is a statement of the Mayor's business for the month of November. The Deputy Mayors are not herein included, as they had not yet furnished their reports:

Whole number of cases received at Central Station were 752.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drunk | 368 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 356 |
| Vagrants | 28 |
| Total | 752 |

These cases were disposed of as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid fines | 231 |
| Committed to jail | 245 |
| Committed to the Work House | 123 |
| Discharged | 140 |
| Released | 6 |
| Court charges | 7 |
| Total | 752 |

CASH RECEIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fines and forfeitures | $1,303 25 |
| Jail receipts | 416 00 |
| Licenses, switch | $1,275 00 |
| Licenses, dramatic | 360 00—1,625 00 |
| Total | $3,353 25 |

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

#### What Was Done at Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

Another meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the City Controller. The resolution to devise means for the purpose of better explaining to tax-payers the method of assessment, and which was referred to the committee by Councils on the 10th of November, was by it referred to the City Assessor and City Solicitor. The resolution requesting the Finance Committee to exchange city bonds for overdue Birmingham bonds was referred back to Councils with a negative recommendation. A bill for $58, being the amount of costs on city cases in the Supreme Court, and $46.50, abatement in the taxes of James Verner of the Fourth ward, were ordered to be paid. The petitions of Philip Fix, Hugh Callahan, John Beech and S. P. Shriver, for abatement of taxes, were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

The sub-committee appointed to inquire into the condition of all other city bonds, besides those of the Water Commission, reported progress. Considerable discussion was had in regard to a prosecution in connection with the Water Commission, but nothing definite was decided on. Two ballots were taken on the question but it was a tie each time.

## THE MECHANICS' BANK.

#### Statement of the Trustees—Why the Institution Became Embarrassed—Statement of Mr. Weaver.

On yesterday morning the depositors of the Mechanics Bank held a meeting in the private office of the institution on Smithfield street. The depositors appeared to be, mostly, "hard-fisted sons of toil," who had probably their "little all" tied up within the meshes of the concern. Mr. Hopkins of the Board of Trustees submitted a statement, of which the following is a recapitulation:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good mortgages | $55,884 05 |
| Bills receivable | 20,382 09 |
| Central Bank stock, fifty shares | 7,500 00 |
| Safe and furniture | 800 00 |
| Cash | 2,687 46 |
| Sample | 5 00 |
| Citizens' Insurance Company stock | 1,950 00 |
| Union Insurance Company stock | 750 00 |
| Keystone Bank stock | 1,000 00 |
| Homestead Bank stock | 400 00 |
| Leasehold on Fifth avenue | 1,500 00 |
| Total | $92,858 60 |

DELAYED AND DOUBTFUL ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgages | $16,403 00 |
| Bills receivable | 21,593 87 |
| Over drafts, less collateral | 7,274 06 |
| | $45,270 94 |
| Total assets | 138,129 54 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Time depositors | $103,573 30 |
| Special depositors | 19,860 68 |
| Central Bank | 1,778 48 |
| Assets over liabilities | 12,917 08 |
| | $138,129 54 |

Mr. A. H. Weaver, of the Trustees, made a statement, in substance as follows: He said that for some time things had been going on in a manner very unsatisfactory to the trustees, but they were unable to find just where the trouble was. When they met at the usual times for their meetings all the business that was submitted to them was regular enough, but those loans by the officers of the bank to themselves were never submitted to them. Last month they decided to change the President, but owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs no one was elected, and he accepted the position of president *pro tem.*, since which time he had held the position, and Mr. A. G. Cubbage that of Vice President *pro tem.* Three or four weeks since it was discovered that the bank would have to close on account of the bad condition of affairs. A meeting was called, and an investigation ordered which developed the extent of the irregularities. It was then decided to suspend, since which the statement made by J. H. Hopkins had been prepared. The bank proposed to pay just as fast as it could collect. Many who owe the bank are unable to pay their liabilities as fast as they fall due, and it has been the policy of the bank to make it as easy upon them as possible. They are all paying up to the best of their ability. The trustees wanted to do the best they could. It is proposed to appoint a trustee, who will be held in sufficient bonds to render all the moneys that may come into his hands perfectly secure. It would be bad policy upon the part of the depositors to force the concern into bankruptcy, for under the existing circumstances they would not get as much as by allowing those from whom the money is coming to have time to realize upon their assets, and thereby make good their liabilities to the bank. As fast as the money is collected it will be distributed to the depositors, according to the amount due them. We all sympathize with you, and none are greater sufferers than ourselves.

Mr. John Evans moved that a committee of four be appointed to select a trustee to take charge of the bank. The motion prevailed and the following gentlemen were selected: John Evans, James Shiedler, E. Rossetter, and H. C. Weaver. It was proposed to allow them six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months to settle up the affairs of the bank. Every six months the trustee will pay out ten per cent. *pro rata* the amount collected. James H. Hopkins was unanimously elected trustee, and the business will be turned over into his hands as soon as the depositors all sign the agreement and Mr Hopkins gives bond for the faithful discharge of his trust. It was decided that a final settlement should be made at the end of two years. The trustees feel that there will be no difficulty in adjusting matters by the time the bank. The following is the Board of Trustees: Hon. James Blackmore, Alex. Tindle, R. M. Tindle, M. D., William C. Dean, A. G. Cubbage, James Brown, Henry A. Weaver, John Evans, and H. Hopkins.

At a late meeting of the Board a resolution was passed unanimously instructing Thomas E. Lazear, solicitor for the bank, to commence proceedings against James Blackmore, President, Alex. Tindle, Vice President, and George Tindle, Treasurer, on three several charges of conspiracy, embezzlement, and misappropriation of funds.

The first-named charge, which is against all three reads as follows:

"On information and belief—this information being made in pursuance of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Savings bank—James Blackmore being President, Alex. Tindle, the Vice President, and George Tindle, Treasurer of the Mechanics Savings bank, a corporation in the State of Pennsylvania, engaged in the banking business, did falsely and maliciously conspire, confederate and agree together to cheat and defraud the said Mechanics Savings bank and the depositors therein by taking and loaning to themselves and each other the moneys of the said bank and misapplying the same."

The other informations are made individually against Mayor Blackmore and the Messrs. Tindle. The information against Mr. Tindle sets forth that "on information and belief—this information being made in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors of the Mechanics Savings Bank"—Alexander Tindle was the Vice President of the Mechanics Savings Bank of the city of Pittsburgh, a corporation in the State of Pennsylvania, engaged in the banking business, and that he did then and there embezzle, abstract, and wilfully misapply the funds of the said bank, and did convert to his own use, and did appropriate to the use of other persons, the funds and property of the said bank, without the authority or knowledge of the directors thereof.

### THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

#### Stockholders' Meeting Last Evening.

Last evening a meeting of stockholders of the Nation Trust Company was held at the Ninth ward school House. Mr. John McElvey presided, and Mr. James McLeary acted as secretary. The meeting was entirely private and reporters were excluded, but after the meeting was over, the following information was imparted for the benefit of the public: There are altogether some one hundred and twenty stockholders, over fifty whom were represented last night. The meeting was very quiet, and the utmost unanimity prevailed. They were stockholders, and as such they asked the sympathy of the public. They were honest men, and would do all that was just and honorable. As an evidence of this, last evening over five hundred thousand dollars on first mortgages and in cash was raised, though none of the larger stockholders were represented. They knew they were individually liable, and it was intended "to face the music." All they asked was a little time. They would do their best, and pay each and every depositor dollar for dollar, with interest. They intended to wrong no creditors, wanted to sustain their honor as business men, and they hoped to do so. They hoped no stockholder would add to their accounts by incurring extra expenses by legal proceedings, which they would find unnecessary. On next Wednesday evening the stockholders are to meet at the same place, when it is expected enough security will have been raised to secure all the creditors. When the figures there were found in the bank, the stockholders ask that the public will not blame them for them, as they knew nothing of them, but now that it was done all can rest assured that everything will be satisfactorily arranged.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening this house contained a large audience to witness Miss Lucille Western in her great impersonation of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in "East Lynne." Every one in this city is familiar with the drama, from recent enactments. Miss Western is the most powerful impersonator of these characters. Her emotional powers being so strongly developed. Mr. Gotchold played "Archibald Carlysle" in his best manner. He dressed and acted the part. The cast was very good and the play throughout passed off smoothly.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The second matinee of the American Conservatory of Music, which will take place at Library Hall on Saturday of this week, is exciting much interest among the lovers of music, and many new students are enrolling their names earlier than at first intended for the purpose of obtaining tickets for themselves and friends as no tickets are sold to the public, and it is the only way to obtain admission. The excellent system, first class instructors, interesting lectures, and beautiful as well as comfortable rooms of the Conservatory, lend a peculiar charm to the lessons given, and the attraction is still further enhanced by the soirees at the private music hall of the institution and the free entertainments at Library Hall. The tuition fees are generally paid in advance, but, whenever really necessary, all reasonable accommodation is extended to the students.

#### Thanksgiving at Beaver.

Thanksgiving day ended at Beaver in a delightful manner, judging from the crowd of well-to-do people who were present at the entertainment at Beaver College and Musical Institute that evening. The entertainment consisted of duets, vocal, piano and violin solos, essays, recitations, and singing by a musical class. The performers acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, two or three even unusually fine. The superior vocal music of Mrs. Dr Taylor, who has charge of that department, and of Prof. Johanneson, of the instrumental classes, were noticeable features. For two hours the large audience were charmed, and time sped away unnoticed.

We understand the large and elegant organ, just erected and placed in position, at a cost of $1,500, will be ready for the use of the Concert to be given at the close of the Fall Term, December 11th, and that Mr. Charles C. Weller, a skillful organist of this city, and his wife, an accomplished vocalist, are to assist in that occasion. The concert closes the Fall Term and the Winter opens immediately after the holidays. The new organ renders Beaver College one of the best equipped for giving a first class musical education in this country. Prof. Johannesson is a very superior violinist and pianoist, and his wife, a native of Paris, is the teacher of French. Since the erection of the spacious new buildings, and furnishing the rooms so